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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

ALBERT ALEXANDER, Etc.

LONDON, November 23.—The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh was baptized, to-day, Albert Alexander Alfred Ernest William. His sponsors were Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia (represented by the Czarowitch), the German Emperor (represented by the Duke of Connaught), the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Spain.

PARTISANS OF ALPHONSO EXILED—DISPATCHES SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, November 23.—Serrano will go North next month and expedite operations against the Carlists. The Government has exiled two generals and several civilians, partisans of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella. All congratulatory telegrams sent from this country to Isabella, on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "your majesty," were stopped. A strict censorship over all dispatches is still maintained.

Italy.

VICTOR EMANUEL OPENS PARLIAMENT.

ROME, November 23.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Victor Emanuel in person. His speech related mainly to the reorganization of the financial system of the country and measures for the public safety. The King was warmly cheered.

South America.

END OF THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

LONDON, November 24, 5:30 A. M.—The Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic has received the following dispatch from the acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres, under date of the 20th inst: "The rebellion is ended. The gunboat Parana has surrendered. Mitre flies to the desert, abandoning all his baggage."

Marine.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Steamships Erin and Nevada, from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Steamship Republic, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 23, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £120,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106; do 1867, 106¼; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 105¼. New York Central, 94; Erie, 26; do preferred, 42.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 61 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 23.—United States bonds—5-20's 1882, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8⅝@8¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. American 7,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 37s@37s 3d. Pork 83s. Cheese 68s. Lard 71s.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Boston Boot and Shoe Dealer Arrested.

BOSTON, November 23.—Lewis J. Valiquet, boot and shoe dealer, was arrested to-day on complaint of the New York Boot and Shoe Company and others, charged with irregularity in his dealing amounting to $15,200. He was released on bail.

Louisiana Sheriff Assassinated.

FRANKLIN, La., November 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Saturday night to murder M. T. Gordy, Sheriff of St. Mary parish. Gordy was called up out of bed and fired at through a window, but only slightly wounded. No arrests were made.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

SALT LAKE, November 23.—Bishop Dame, lately arrested in Southern Utah and confined at Beaver, is being brought to this city for safe keeping. He is charged with being connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Escape of Seven Prisoners from the Lancaster (Ohio) Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., November 23, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon seven inmates of the city prison escaped from within its bars, and are still unapprehended. Five of them were the gang of supposed burglars sentenced last week for thirty days, one of whom affected his delivery by prying open his cell door, having done which he secured the keys and liberated the others.

CASUALTIES.

Shot While Hunting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., November 23, 1874.

Debalt Winch, while hunting yesterday afternoon, about four miles in the country, was accidentally shot by a young man in company with him. The charge of a shot gun penetrated his throat and breast, a part lodging in the lung. He is not expected to recover.

Killed on the Canal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW HAVEN, IND., November 23, 1874.

While a canal boat was passing through the bridge here to-day, James Tilbrey fell from the deck and was crushed to death between the boat and the bridge.

Two Fatal Accidents in Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., November 23, 1874.

Thos. J. Kent was run over by a heavily loaded wagon, yesterday afternoon, and only lived five hours.

Last night Thomas Zook and Lawrence Clark, old citizens, were thrown by their horses, one mile east of town. Zook was instantly killed, his head striking the end of a bridge, while Clark was dragged through the bridge and seriously injured.

Accident to a Memphis Banker.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Yesterday afternoon, C. W. Schulte, assistant cashier of the First National bank, called at the residence of Col. Livermore, on Shelby street, and while waiting for the servant to answer the bell, a gale sprang up, blowing down a large piece of the cornice, which struck him upon the head and shoulders, inflicting a dangerous wound, which it is feared will prove fatal.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, generally clear and colder weather will prevail, with north or west winds and slowly rising barometer. For the Middle States, clear or clearing and colder weather, with northwesterly winds and rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, light snow or sleet, followed by clearing or colder weather, southwest or northwest winds and rising barometer.

The new Mechanics and Manufacturers Exchange, of Louisville, was opened last night.

Captain L. W. Spencer, an old and well known river navigator, died at Gallipolis yesterday.

A court martial has been ordered by General Emory for the trial of Lieutenant Hodgson.

A grand union passenger depot is to be built in Chicago next spring, to cost two million dollars.

J. H. Osborne, Secretary of the Free Trade League, died at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, Sunday night.

The brig Madeira was lost in the Mediterranean, during the recent storm, and several of her crew were drowned.

The Secretary of State has invested two hundred thousand dollars accrued interest in the Geneva Award Fund, in United States bonds.

The Virginia State Board of Canvassers has declared Grade, Conservative, elected in the Second Congressional district by 131 majority, over Platt, Republican.

Berlin advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note will be presented at Madrid the present week. Its tone is represented to be very conciliatory.

In view of the Arctic expedition to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin renews her offer of a reward of ten thousand dollars for the recovery of the official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

The steamships City of London and Ethiopia, which should have sailed from New York on Saturday, were detained until Sunday afternoon. The delay was caused by the 'longshoremen's strike. The new men were unable to complete the loading in time.

European mail advices report that all of Von Arnim's letters which involved him in the present difficulties were addressed to the German Ambassador at Paris, and not to Count Arnim personally, and all are registered in the books of the Embassy, but it appears that there was a division of the letters, a portion of them now withheld by Count Arnim being registered in his own handwriting and not by the usual clerk, and they are registered in a series without the following dates, as if they had been kept out of the ordinary correspondence for the time and then registered in a lump by the Ambassador himself. This fact would indicate the belief in Count Arnim's mind at that time that these letters were not his private property, and could not be regarded as such.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

The American St. Bartholomew's Day—September 17, 1857—"The Destroying Angels" of Mormondom, Headed by Bishop Lee, Utterly Exterminate an Emigrant Party—Realization of their Epitaph—"Vengeance is Mine, I Will Repay, Saith the Lord"—After Seventeen Years of Prosperous Immunity, the Fiend Lee is Called to Account—His Arrest a Few Days Since, and Its Attendant Circumstances—He Will Confess the Whole Plot—Brigham Young Gave the Orders—The Miserable Downfall of a Rotten "Prophet" Near at Hand.

(Special Correspondence of Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

SALT LAKE CITY, November 14, 1874.

Early in the spring of 1857 an emigration party was formed in the State of Arkansas, comprising one hundred and nineteen souls —from the little infant to the aged, whose purpose it was to found a town or settlement somewhere west of the Rocky Mountains, perhaps in California.

These people were well-to-do in the world, were nearly all related to each other, and were well provided with all the comforts of this world, well furnished with horses, carriages, etc., etc., besides being well supplied with money. They traveled across the plains leisurely, stopping by the way every Sunday, and observing faithfully the Sabbath day in religious worship.

Late in the month of August of the same summer they reached the valley of the Saints, and encamped just out of the city of Salt Lake, on the banks of the River Jordan.

Here they remained about two weeks, endeavoring to purchase fresh stock and provisions, to enable them to complete their proposed journey. To their surprise they found it

IMPOSSIBLE TO BUY ANYTHING OF THE MORMONS.

It was said Brigham Young had forbidden his people selling them anything whatever. The reason that has been given for this was, that an apostle by the name of Pratt was shot by an Arkansas man.

When they found that endeavor was useless they concluded to pursue their journey and get out of Utah as quickly as possible. On the 15th day of September they reached a fertile spot, about twenty miles south of Cedar City, known as

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS,

a spot and a name ever to be remembered for the most atrocious, wicked, barbarous, and savage deed that ever disgraced or blackened the page of American civilization.

Here these good people halted for the night, here they defended themselves successfully for three days and nights, and here they died. The story has been told times without number, and it is only now that a fresh circumstance lends a fresh interest to the tale, that makes a brief recital of the awful details somewhat necessary, and compels me to make allusions to it.

These people, on the morning following their arrival at this seemingly inviting spot, were surprised to find that

THE UTE INDIANS

were forming an attack upon them.

They barricaded a small circle or encampment with their wagons, and, being well armed and equipped, were successful in maintaining their ground. Unfortunately, they were some little distance from water, for which they suffered exceedingly.

On the third day, the day of imperishable gloom for that unhallowed ground, they discovered

WHITE MEN AMONG THE INDIANS,

which induced them to employ a flag of truce. For this purpose two little girls were dressed in spotless white and were sent to a spring near by. These innocents were shot dead. Soon afterward a party of white men were seen to approach with a white flag flying in the air, which these poor unfortunates most gladly welcomed.

It was represented by these men that the Indians had authorized them to say that if they would

MARCH OUT AND LEAVE EVERYTHING BEHIND THEM,

even to their arms, they should not be molested. To this they finally consented, when it was arranged that the children, then the women, then the men, should march out in regular order, two abreast. Behind them were to march the men who professed to be their protectors and saviors. They were all Mormons, and their leader was Major John D. Lee, a Mormon bishop and a sub-Indian agent under the prophet Brigham.

When this procession had marched but a short distance,

THE AWFUL SIGNAL WAS GIVEN,

and the frightful slaughter commenced.

Young women, married women, women about to become mothers, were murdered and most horribly butchered. One young lady, kneeling to the fiend Lee, begged to be spared. He dragged her into the bushes, stripped her naked, committed a most heinous crime, shot her dead and then cut her throat.

No word can characterize the deed, no pen can describe the horrors of the scene after the massacre was completed.

There lay one hundred and thirteen lifeless bodies, maimed and butchered, robbed of the slightest vestment, and left there with staring eyes, faces besmeared with blood, without limbs in many cases, to be removed by the wild carrion of the mountains.

For some time these moldering remains were on the same spot unburied where they fell, until the humanity of a United States Commissioner had them gathered and buried, and over them he erected a plain wooden cross, upon which was plainly written:

"VENGEANCE IS MINE; I WILL REPAY, SAITH THE LORD."

There have been many theories advanced for this slaughter, and many charges have been made that have seriously implicated Brigham Young as being the instigator, though there is no proof that sustains it. It has been said that George A. Smith, now the first counsellor to the Prophet, carried the orders to Lee, and was of course cognizant of the whole transaction.

About three years ago one Kelingen Smith, formerly a Mormon bishop, made an affidavit that was widely published, that stated among other things that Lee told him

THE ORDERS FOR THE MASSACRE WERE FROM HEADQUARTERS,

and it has been stated that Brigham walked his room all night long, in the greatest anguish of mind, the 17th of September, A. D., 1857.

The writer was told by a man who had been an inmate of Lee's house, that he was a most miserable man; that he could not sleep at night, and that he longed continually for death, and yet dreaded fearfully to die. Whatever may be the truth, God and the guilty alone know, and in His own good time He will repay.

A VICTIM OF THE CRUEL HOAX.

Sudden Death of an Estimable Citizen of Plainfield, New Jersey.

[From the Plainfield Times, Nov. 18.]

We are quite convinced that Plainfield is indebted to the cruel, wicked and senseless hoax in the New York *Herald* of last Monday week, for the loss of one of her most useful, honored and respected citizens. Up to the morning of Monday, November 9th, Mr. Henry A. H. Martin had been in his usual health, and though conscious of an occasional sensation in the region of the heart, indicating that there might be something wrong in the action of its organism, there was no reason for supposing that he might not, by proper care, live for many years. But on that fatal morning he obtained the *Herald*, and commenced reading with much interest the horrible story of the escape of the wild beasts in Central Park. He followed the details of the story with increasing interest until he came to the recital of the scene where the tiger was represented as springing into a landaulet and devouring the helpless children it contained. Here his emotion overcame him and he burst into tears, and very soon afterward complained of a pain at his heart, which completely depressed him. His condition during the day becoming more critical, his physician, Dr. Sutphen, was summoned about 9 P. M., and upon examination found his patient suffering from serious heart trouble, apparently precipitated by the *Herald* hoax, which he had partially read in the morning. Complete rest was enjoined, and remedial agents, calculated to quiet and restore tone to his excited heart, were administered. The next day he was visited twice, his condition apparently improving. On Wednesday he was again visited, and his condition appeared still more favorable; and on Thursday he felt himself able to partially discharge his ordinary duties. After dinner he walked out of doors, and on returning to his room suddenly fell and died at once. Dr. Sutphen expressed the opinion, based upon information derived from Mr. Martin's family, and from his patient's symptoms, that death resulted from a rupture of the left side of the heart, the predisposing cause very probably being a fatty degeneration of that organ, and the immediate or exciting cause the strong mental emotion or shock upon a delicate nervous organization produced by the cruel hoax in the *Herald*.

The hog money going out of Chicago now is half a million daily, and it is estimated that $12,000,000 will go into the pockets of the Iowa farmers within the next two months for this crop.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SUPERFLUOUS OFFICES.

Senate Appropriation Committee Retrenching.

EVERY USELESS EMPLOYEE TO BE DISPENSED WITH.

Commissioner of Patents Asks for an Increase of Force.

Resumption of Recruiting—Architect Mullett Resigned—Trespassers in the Black Hills.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1874.

Reduction of Government Force.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations propose to go over every office provided for in the book of estimates for the next fiscal year, and to inquire as to what advantage is gained to the service by its existence and whether the service would not be just as efficient without it. It is thought that this kind of a searching examination will root out all supernumerary posts. During the war of the rebellion a number of offices were created which served an important purpose at the time, but the causes for their existence no longer exist. Other offices, which grew out of the after necessities of the war, are still kept up when there is no longer a need for them. The Senate Committee will hold a conference, perhaps to-morrow, on this subject.

Patent Office Force.

The Commissioner of Patents was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, asking an increase of force, without an increase of appropriation. The Commissioner proposes to reach this by a reduction of clerks in the higher grades and using a part of the sum thus realized for the compensation of salaries of an increased number in the lowest grade. The Committee are disposed to concede the request, as it involves no increased expenditure and will relieve the Commissioner of serious embarrassment in keeping up with the growing work of his office.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott was in town to-day. In reply to inquiries as to the fortunes of the Texas Pacific road, he replied that it was in good condition. He proposed to issue a forty year five per cent. gold bond to the amount of seventy million dollars, and if Congress was asked to indorse the loan, which was probable, a lien would be given upon the whole line of the road. Thirty-six miles of the main branch are already built.

Mullett's Resignation.

The resignation of Supervising Architect Mullett will not take effect until his successor is appointed. Secretary Bristow says that Mullett has been a good officer, and that he has not yet definitely made up his mind whom to offer the place to. Mr. McArthur, of Philadelphia, has been mentioned, but it is not supposed that he will take the place. It is, perhaps, just as well that Mr. Mullett and the Secretary should part, as Mr. Bristow is one of those who believe in but one head to a department, and Mr. Mullett, under former Secretaries, has gotten into the habit of running things to suit himself.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1874.

RESIGNATION OF ARCHITECT MULLETT.

The rumors which have prevailed for the past day or two in regard to the resignation of Supervising Architect Mullett, were fully confirmed to-day. Secretary Bristow being asked the cause of the resignation, pointed to the Revised Statutes, in which it is stated that the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department shall act as Superintendent of the Treasury building, and no account for contingent expenses shall be allowed, except on certificate of the Clerk that they are necessary, proper, just and reasonable, all expenditures for furniture being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears that Mullett was in the habit of controlling this contingent fund, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. Mullett's attention was called to the law, when he said that he would rather resign than not control this expenditure, whereupon the Secretary remarked that he was only doing his duty in according with the law, and that if Mullett was not willing to be governed by the law he would accept his resignation. Accordingly Mullett prepared his resignation, which the Secretary accepted this afternoon. Mr. Bristow did not in any manner express a want of confidence in Mullett's integrity.

RESUMPTION OF RECRUITING.

A general order has been promulgated from the War Department, announcing that recruiting will be resumed under certain restrictions.

TRESPASSERS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

A communication having been received from the Cheyenne agency, Dakota, to the effect that about sixty white men, miners, are working in the Sioux reservation, in the Black Hills, Secretary Belknap directs the War Department to remove any persons who may be found trespassing, that trouble with the Indians may be avoided.

AN OLD CLAIM AND A LARGE ONE.

The United States Court of Claims met to-day and heard an argument in the case of Marshall O. Roberts *vs.* the United States, which is a claim referred to the court by special act of Congress, for over one million dollars for carrying mails twenty-five years ago between New York and the Isthmus of Darien.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

American National Life and Trust Insurance Company in Court.

NEW HAVEN, November 23.—This morning Insurance Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a trustee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company, of this city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same time, counsel for the company filed a special plea for the dismissal of the application on the ground that the State law, in accordance with which Mr. Stedman made the application, is unconstitutional. It is probable that this point will be argued before Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court, this afternoon. In the application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the company were, in round numbers, one hundred thousand dollars, and the liabilities one million three hundred thousand dollars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 23, 1874.

Dispatches were received here to-day announcing that Judge Kibbie, in the Circuit Court, at Richmond, had decided in favor of retaining the receivers recently appointed for the Muncie road. This is somewhat of a disappointment to the citizens here, who were in sympathy with the former administration.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1874.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The 'longshoremen's strike remains unchanged. The number of men offering continues very large, and no difficulty is experienced, except from the unskillfulness of green hands.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Mayor-elect Wickham was sworn into office to-day.

Death of an Old Mason and Soldier.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 23, 1874.

Warner Hatch died this morning at New Castle, Indiana, aged eighty-four. Deceased was one of the oldest Masons in the United States, having been a member for sixty-three years. He was born in Vermont, in 1790, and served as a soldier during the war of 1812. His funeral will take place Wednesday, the 25th instant.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have fixed sixty-five cents on corn and fifty cents on oats, as the prices upon which margins shall be called at the present time. This was done at the instance of certain dealers who claim that there is a combination to run the price of these grains up to fictitious values, or, in other words, that parties are endeavoring to "corner" the corn and oats markets.

They made so vigorous a war on the dogs in New York, during the hydrophobia scare last summer, that the occupants of the tenement houses are now in danger of being eaten up by the rats.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oils. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM.

Tuscumbia and Montevallo, Alabama, Wrecked.

Scores of Residences Destroyed and Fourteen Lives Lost.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Progress of the Tornado Northward.

Reports from Kentucky, Ohio, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 23.—A heavy storm has prevailed south and west of here for twenty-four hours. The following particulars of a disastrous storm at Tuscumbia, Ala., are just received.

There was a terrible storm here last evening at six o'clock, destroying one-third of the residences. Twelve persons were killed and many others wounded. Mrs. Wm. Winston, mother of the late Governor Winston; the wife and two children of Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator from this district; F. D. Hodgskins, editor of the *Chronicle*, his wife and children, were killed. The Catholic Church, Dishler Female Institute (recently finished), many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills and the most substantial brick dwellings in town were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes. A bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near town, was destroyed. The Eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring creek, but fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned. It will be several days before trains will run through. The Mayor appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns in the following terms:

"Nearly half our town is in ruins, twelve persons are killed and many wounded. A large number of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the west, passing northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of a Christian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

(Signed) H. F. NEWSUM, Mayor,
Tuscumbia, Ala."

Montevallo, Alabama—Two Killed and Several Injured.

SELMA, ALA., November 23.—A terrible storm visited Montevallo, fifty-six miles north of Selma, last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed. Two persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured, some seriously.

Keyser, West Va.—Two Killed.

CUMBERLAND, MD., November 23.—This afternoon the brick wall and rafters of the round-house building, at Keyser, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, West Virginia, were blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. Two laborers were killed and several injured.

Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., November 23.—A hurricane passed over this city in a northerly direction this afternoon, unroofing and otherwise injuring a number of houses. No person was injured.

Covington and Newport, Ky.—Little Miami Valley.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The storm of wind last night, about eleven o'clock, unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, inflicting about five thousand dollars' damage, but causing no personal injuries as far as can be ascertained. Crossing the Ohio river, it passed up the Little Miami Valley with unabated strength, unroofing only a few houses and blowing fences down.

Philadelphia and Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A rain storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the northwestern section of the city this afternoon. A building at Kaighn's Point Ferry, Camden, was unroofed, and a number of fences and trees was prostrated. The water in Newton creek was lifted in the form of a water spout and carried over the causeway.

ZANESVILLE.

Front of a Prominent Building Falls Out in the Night---End of a Lawsuit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 23, 1874.

The front of the building known as the "Hamlin block," the first block east of the Court House, fell out about one o'clock last night, owing to the sinking of the foundation. The first floor was occupied by H. Werner and Sons, boots and shoes, and C. Stolzenback, confectioner. The second floor was occupied by the *Courier* printing office and law offices. The accident happening at this hour of night, no one was in the building.

The jury in the case of Andrews against John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs.

New York and Baltimore.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A severe rain storm swept over this city this afternoon, but no damage is yet reported.

A dispatch from Baltimore reports several houses unroofed in that city and telegraph poles blown down.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hon. Thomas Laidley, of Greene county, is named as a candidate for assistant or reading clerk of the House.

Hon. Joseph W. Parker, of Mifflin county, is among the Democratic aspirants for the Speakership of the next House at Harrisburg.

The workingmen wanted a "change." They are getting it—gold going up, more suspensions, free trade and cold weather coming.

Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia, in a desertion case up before him, ordered a pauper, who has only a pension of $30 a year, to pay his wife, who had charged him with desertion, $2 per week from it. The judge will have to rub up his arithmetic.

The Steubenville, O., *Gazette* informs us that "Colonel W. A. Taylor, formerly of Zanesville, now editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, is a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives. His claims will be urged by the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations."

There is a rumor current in Philadelphia that John Crossley, the English carpet manufacturer, whose mills in Manchester, employing six thousand hands, are the wonder of the world, contemplates establishing a factory in this country, and has selected Philadelphia as its future site.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, which is friendly to Wallace, draws the following picture of a friend of Clymer: "Here is his portrait. The facial angle is that of the Taurus of Baer's Almanac. The eye rolls in its socket like that of a Spanish bull when stabbed by the matadore. The mouth is in italics. The head is almost bald. The beard is grizzled. The baldness is accounted for by the fact that during the war he was wont to carry the greenback booty of his bountybroking campaign in his hat, the ink of Spinner's signature having poisoned his scalp. Since then the hair has had but little chance to put forth a new growth, his itching palm from the force of habit, keeping up a constant friction on the top of his cranium. To name this fellow as statesdropper, a word-for-a sneak, a calumniator, would be to pay him a high compliment."

We do not know who this is a picture of, but we presume it is a faithful likeness. It is the turn of the Clymer men, next, and by the time they have painted the portraits of some of the Wallace leaders, the people will be ready to draw the conclusion that a party with such leaders is not fit to be trusted.

General.

There is a Democratic majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature of Florida. This gives the Democrats the United States Senator in place of Corbett, Republican.

A saving of millions will be secured to the State and to the city treasury of New York in the special legislation and lobby jobs cut off by the Constitutional amendments.

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral Almanac for 1869 contained this excellent recipe: "If you wish to run for Congress, run along: you couldn't run down hill faster." Now Dr. Ayers knows how it is himself.

"Cath," otherwise George Alfred Townsend, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is reconstructed. He now thinks the Republican party will stand and conquer in the future, as it has in the past.

Hon. John D. White, member of Congress-elect from Kentucky, will be the youngest Representative in the next Congress, having barely attained his twenty-sixth year. His father was at one time Speaker of the House.

General Butler said, the other day, there were two supremely happy women in Essex county—Mrs. Butler, who rejoiced that her husband was to be kept out of Washington; and Mrs. Thompson, who was delighted that her husband was going to Washington!

Edwin H. Ewing, a prominent candidate for the Tennessee Senatorship, has been making a speech in which he intimated as soon as the Democrats obtained power they were to commence reopening the past for the purpose of repealing every "obnoxious or unconstitutional law inspired by Radical malignity."

Miss Anna Dickinson is responsible for the statement that a short time before Mr. Greeley's death he said to her that he intended to bring the *Tribune* back to the Republican party, acknowledging that he had been misled, and that the balance of his life should be devoted to repairing the mischief he had wrought.

The Democracy of Tennessee had a grand jollification at Nashville the other night. The Hon. James B. Beck, the Hon. Jeff. Davis, the Hon. M. C. Kerr, the Hon. G. T. Beauregard, and all of those distinguished Democrats were on hand. It was almost as good a time as they had when Virginia went out of the Union.

Those mysterious political entities called Democratic principles have for some time past been without form and void. To mould them into definite shape and give them a local habitation and a name, as it were, will be one of the great and pressing duties of the new Democratic House of Representatives. The result will be a conspicuous illustration, no doubt, of the beautiful doctrines of evolution.—*State Journal.*

Senator Chandler is now told by the Detroit *Tribune*, that the time has come for the Republican party to get rid of him, and assured that enough of the Republican members of the Legislature will refuse to participate in a caucus and insist upon placing in his seat some one who represents the better tendencies of the party. This from the *Tribune* is rather a strong symptom of dirty weather ahead—for Chandler.

"No inflationist is a Democrat," says an oracle of Brooklyn, called *The Eagle*. "Correct," says an oracle of Boston, called *The Post*. Now, Messrs. Oracles, having sagely informed us what is *not* a "Democrat," suppose you tell us what sort of creature a "Democrat" is, and also how the deuce you found out what it is. Give us the authorative *test* by which you determine the thing called a "Democrat."—*Chicago Times.*

The *World* will cause something terrible to happen in the Democratic household if it doesn't cease firing broadsides at the enemies of free trade. Here now is Mr. Cutler, the Democrat who defeated Mr. Phelps for Congress in the Fifth New Jersey district, making himself a subject for such a broadside by a speech in which he declared "the wicked idea of free trade to be a twin-sister of secession and repudiation," and said that "the safety of the working people of this country lay in the protection of home industry," and his Democratic audience applauded.

Now that ex-Governor Seymour has withdrawn, the Hon. Francis Kernan seems to be the favorite candidate of the New York Democratic press for the United States Senatorship. The Utica *Observer* declares in favor of him as "the man who, next to Seymour, represents most truly the principles of the Democracy." It thinks the honor should be given to him for two reasons—because he made a splendid canvass for Governor in 1872, and because he was quick to see and approve the wisdom of nominating Mr. Tilden for Governor. The Republican journals all refuse to accept ex-Governor Seymour's declination as sincere and, final, and declare that he will enter the contest at the last moment and be elected.

A Phantom Festival.

The following startling story of the supernatural is told by the New York *World*:

Every third year a tall, dignified, solemn, gray haired man—who seems to remain stationary, as he never grows older—makes a three days' stay in New York city. He orders dinner at a first-class hotel to be ready on the second day of his stay at four o'clock. He gives every minute detail as to the feast, the number of plates &c., &c. At the hour named the host appears in dinner dress, seats his imaginary guests, this one by a wave of the hand, that by a smile and a bow, indicating the guest's seat. He motions the servants in attendance to remove covers and the feast proceeds. The host engages in conversation with the invisible guests; he pours out the wine and every glass being filled the host rises with his glass of wine elevated, and then every chair has a material occupant, perceptible to the eyes of the attendants. The ladies disappear through the door, the gentlemen remain. Conversation is renewed, when in an instant two of the guests dash into a passion, one rises and draw daggers, and one of them strikes, burying his weapon in the bosom of a beautiful girl, who that instant rushes between the combatants.

Horror seizes all, the host falls insensible, the phantom guests vanish, aid is called in—for it very fortunately happens there is always one waiter who has the courage to see it out, though most of them have left the room in terror—and the host is finally brought to, and on the third day pays his bill and departs for another three year's absence.

These happenings can be verified—says the *World*—by reputable witnesses, and the theory is the murdered girl was the daughter of the host, and the scene but the re-enacting of a real tragedy. All is "make believe" guests until the wine is served, when the "inner force" reaches culmination and the phantom guests become so materialized as to be seen by the table waiters. When the host falls his "inner force" subsides, and the scene fades.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceried*. If paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

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THE total production of pig iron in the United States, from 1854 to 1873, inclusive, as published by the *Bulletin* of the American Iron and Steel Association, is shown in the table given below:

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON FROM 1854 TO 1873.

Years.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Bituminous coal & coke.	Total.
1854	269,455	342,898	54,825	753,218
1855	381,866	339,922	62,390	784,178
1856	443,113	370,470	69,554	883,137
1857	490,383	330,521	77,451	798,157
1858	394,420	285,313	58,351	760,091
1859	471,745	284,041	84,841	840,627
1860	519,211	278,851	122,228	919,770
1861	406,229	195,278	127,037	731,544
1862	426,515	180,660	139,874	787,092
1863	577,648	212,005	157,261	947,904
1864	694,018	241,853	210,123	1,153,996
1865	479,558	292,342	189,082	961,982
1866	749,307	332,580	258,396	1,340,343
1867	706,558	344,541	316,047	1,401,626
1868	695,000	370,000	310,000	1,503,000
1869	971,159	392,150	353,241	1,716,611
1870	1,050,000	393,000	570,000	1,865,000
1871	956,608	385,000	570,000	1,912,608
1872	1,200,982	500,587	964,150	2,854,558
1873	1,342,764	577,620	977,904	2,888,278

THE Chicago *Tribune* contributes to the controversial literature of the tobacco question an argument in favor of ladies adopting the practice of smoking by way of curing men of it. Husbands and lovers, says the *Tribune*, who infect their breath with the fumes of tobacco, and bring themselves into the presence of wives and sweethearts, would be gravely disturbed if they found their example followed by the other sex. Smoking is no more masculine, *per se*, than drinking. If women and men together sip cherry and claret, why should they not together smoke cigars and cigarettes? We get most of our fashions from Europe. Why not import one from Spain?

"The dark-eyed train of the maids of Spain
'Neath their arbor shades trip lightly.
While a pleasing cigar, like a new-born star,
Twixt the lips of each burns brightly."

Spanish women are not supposed to be more sickly than their sisters of other nationalities, though perhaps not so pleasant to kiss. Tobacco does not seem to hurt them. Nay, if the argument was to be patterned after those of the anti-prohibitionists of our little creature comforts, we might say: Spanish women smoke; they are famous for beauty; therefore smoking makes women beautiful.

GROCERS and Family Supply

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1874.

IT WAS not only an off year, but perfectly awful.

SINCE he finds he cannot get the Speakership, General BANKS says he doesn't want it. Of course not. The fox didn't want the grapes, either.

NAGG away, Messieurs conductors of the Democratic press. We can stand it as long as you can. Honor in defeat is a great deal better than disgrace in victory.

THE two results of the late elections which are now most apparent are a rise in the gold market and a fall in the wages market. The premium on gold goes steadily up, and wages go steadily down.

THE New York Court of Appeals has just reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, which imposes a tax on foreign banking institutions having agencies for the transaction of business in New York city. This is a great advantage to foreign capital.

THERE is no longer any reverence left in Boston. Pigeon-holing the Old South Church for a postoffice started it, and this reaction against antiquity never ceased until Massachusetts gave a Democratic majority. Worst of all, the Boston Common and frog-pond are now doomed.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Pottsville, in this State, denies, after investigating the facts, that there is any organized body of rioters in the coal regions of that section, and states that a few drunken brawls among the miners have been magnified into battles.

THE United States is still teaching foreign ideas how to shoot. Ninety American Gatling guns have recently been shipped to China, with cartridges, and it is understood that Japan has also ordered several such batteries. Our dealers in firearms have, also, lately sold quite a number to France and to the Governments of Central and South America.

THE New York *Tribune* considers that the Southern whites are exceedingly moderate in their rejoicing over the success of their party, and cites it as a notable fact that they express a greater friendship for the negroes than ever before. This is all very well; but fine words butter no parsnips—and what is it that SHAKESPEARE says about not liking "fair terms and a villain's mind?"

A GENERAL meeting of the pig iron manufacturers of the Lehigh valley, Schuylkill valley, Upper and Lower Susquehanna, and of New Jersey, will be held in Philadelphia to-day, for the purpose of considering the question of a curtailment of production, it being feared that if they go on increasing the accumulation on the banks of the furnaces, it will tend to postpone a favorable reaction during next year.

THE two amendments to the State Constitution of New York which had the most votes cast against them, at the late election, were the amendment providing for the punishment of bribery at elections, and that prohibiting the grant of State funds for any private undertaking whatever. The Democrats mainly voted against the first, because they do not want to make bribery at elections a punishable offence, and the Catholics voted against the other because it cuts off State appropriations to the institutions under their charge.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Saturday prints a detailed statement of the shipments from that port of its leading products since the beginning of the year up to date, which shows that the Cream city is rapidly becoming a formidable rival of Chicago as a shipping point. The shipments of flour, during that period, amounted to 1,886,995 barrels: of wheat, 21,091,591 bushels; oats, 693,509 bushels; corn, 544,069 bushels; rye, 71,342 bushels, and barley 420,000 bushels; making a grand total of 22,820,447 bushels. This is prosperity in grain.

IN SPEAKING of the growing movement of currency to the West and South for the purpose of moving the crops, the *Financial Chronicle* indulges in some reflections and observations on the recuperative powers of the country, and expresses the opinion that the present quietude of business is itself a healthful symptom, foretokening renewed vigor and enterprise; inasmuch as it shows that people all over the country are economizing, which is one of the most powerful methods by which the national wealth accumulates. The *Chronicle*, no doubt, is right. Indeed, it is a maxim of political science that no nation can long accumulate its wealth by economies and frugalities such as we have been practising, without eventually setting the wheels of industry in swifter motion.

Two important decisions have just been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals, relative to the certification of checks by banks and the obligations imposed thereby. In both cases suits were brought to recover sums paid out on checks certified by the banks complaining, and the Court decided in both cases that the certification of a check by a bank is simply the recognition of the signature thereto, as that of a person or a firm having an account with said funds in the bank to which the check is submitted to be certified; that the money was obtained under misrepresentation, and that the plaintiffs should be repaid the difference claimed, with costs. These decisions will have a decided tendency to check a loose and dangerous practice which has of late become common among operators in the money market.

AN ANALYSIS of the statistics of the relative positions occupied by our leading Atlantic ports, for the fiscal years 1872 and 1874, shows a decrease in the entire imports of the county during the latter period, as compared with the former, of nearly 9 per cent. The imports of New York fell off about 6¾ per cent., at Boston over 28 per cent., and at New Orleans over 20 per cent., while at Philadelphia there was an increase of over 23½ per cent., the trade of Baltimore remaining about stationary. In exports there was an increase at all the ports, New York showing a little over 20 per cent., Philadelphia nearly 57 per cent., Baltimore nearly 54 per cent., Boston nearly 38 45-100 per cent., and New Orleans a trifle more than 3 16-100 per cent., the quiet and steady old Quaker city leading all her competitors.

THE November number of the *American Iron Trade* prints incomplete returns relating to the blast furnaces of the United States for the first six months of the current year. The number of furnaces heard from is 346, but these do not include furnaces now building, nor those abandoned or not recently in blast. Quite a large number of those out of blast report that they are simply waiting for an improvement in the price of iron, when they are ready to blow in again, and this is also true of several new furnaces recently completed. On the first of July there were, according to these partial returns, 192 stacks in blast, and 154 out of blast; the number blown out between January 1 and July 1 was 56, and the number blown in during the same period, 33. Those in blast during the full six months numbered 135, and out of blast 62, and there were 119 stacks blowing a portion of the time, the average blast of these latter being a little over three months. The aggregate amount of fuel—anthracite, bituminous and charcoal—consumed by these furnaces during the six months, was 665,455 tons.

MR. JOHNSON, the Commissioner of Customs, refers in his annual report to a system of "amateur smuggling" which has grown up under the provision of law allowing all persons coming into the country from abroad to bring in with them their wearing apparel, duty free. Every person, he alleges, who returns from a trip to Europe, brings along with him an immense amount of wearing apparel, much of which is afterwards offered for sale. In the year 1873, the American tourists returning from Europe numbered 30,830, and it is estimated that each person brought on the average seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal baggage, not dutiable. We have thus an average of 257,810 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of $500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of $128,-905,000. "It is well known," says the Commissioner, "that much of this baggage is in reality intended to be put upon the market as merchandise, and still other portions of it are brought over for third parties, who have remained at home." Of course, like all estimates, this is an exaggerated one. We do not believe that the number of trunks to each passenger averages seven, nor is it at all likely that the contents of each trunk averaged anything like $500 in value. It is unquestionably true that a great deal of genteel smuggling goes on in this way, and that the revenue is annually cheated of a large sum. The remedy is either to repeal the exemption altogether, or limit it to some reasonable sum. The practice thus permitted by our tariff laws has grown into a gigantic evil, which ought to be promptly suppressed.

AN ARCHBISHOP TO THE RESCUE.

The style and tone of Archbishop BAILEY'S letter on the subject of Mr. GLADSTONE'S criticism of the Vatican decrees are so unlike the usual style and tone of letters written by high ecclesiastical dignitaries, that the letter must have produced not a little wonder and bewilderment among intelligent Catholics as well as Protestants. Certainly it is safe to say that there was a time when no high placed functionary of the Catholic Church could have been found in this country capable of writing such a letter. Bishops formerly, under whatever provocation to wrath or whatever temptation to indulge in harsh invective, never forgot that they owed somewhat to their own dignity, personal and official, and, therefore, even when dealing with an antagonist, were careful to regard the obligations of truth and propriety. Of course we do not mean to say by implication that Bishop BAILEY has deliberately and consciously disregarded the obligation of either truth or propriety. No doubt he has offended unconsciously, carried away by passion, and in the glow of theological fervor mistook the suggestions of anger for a purer and better inspiration. That at any rate is a charitable, and, indeed, the only charitable explanation we can imagine of some of the assertions in the Bishop's letter.

It is, we suppose, impossible to believe that Bishop BAILEY, in his normal state of mind, does not know the general English estimate of Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal character. The ex-Premier is admitted to be impulsive, liable under the influence of sudden impressions to say and do things which surprise cool observers, and, perhaps, sometimes himself, when the things have been said and done. But this trait of impulsiveness hinders neither the fact nor the popular recognition of the fact, that Mr. GLADSTONE is a man of the purest and loftiest character. Political friends and enemies are equally ready to concede the sincerity and elevation of the motives by which his life is regulated. Even his bitterest personal enemies would not, in any respectable English society, dare to hint that his recent public course has been prompted by any such motives as those ascribed to him by Bishop BAILEY. If any personal enemy in England entertained the notion, he would not express it in good company, from mere fear of the reactive effect upon his own reputation. Again, there is no reason whatever for the Archbishop's assumption that Mr. GLADSTONE is "a soured and disappointed man" in consequence of the late defeat of the Liberal party. The assertion is utterly gratuitous, destitute of even the shadow of a foundation. He committed no "political harikari by dissolving Parliament." But even if such were the effect of the act, no candid or intelligent person in England believes that he regrets the catastrophe. "If by the course he has pursued," says an able political writer, "he has abdicated the position of leader of the Liberal party, it has been from one of two motives. Either he considered the position no longer worth holding, or else he followed a conviction of duty so strong as to counterbalance the love of power and political direction."

Moreover, Mr. GLADSTONE'S recent movement is not of a character to restore him to power, and would not be so interpreted by anyone who possessed clear conceptions of the condition and relations of parties in Great Britain. The anti-Catholic ground was fully preoccupied by Mr. DISRAELI, whose last novel was written to illustrate the proselytizing schemes of the church of Rome in England, and Mr. DISRAELI and his party will be strengthened by whatever feeling Mr. GLADSTONE'S "Expostulation" shall produce. On the other hand, the Liberals, deprived as they would be of the support of the Irish members, would be reduced to practical insignificance by engaging in a Parliamentary struggle with the Papacy. It is then absurd to suspect with Bishop BAILEY that the ex-Premier seeks to raise a "wind which may blow him back to the Treasury benches."

Besides, Mr. GLADSTONE in his pamphlet gives emphatic expression to his purpose not to start an agitation which might lead to a re-enactment of penal laws against Roman Catholics. With evident satisfaction he reminds readers that his way has been to conjure down, not to conjure up, popular alarm on the subject, and that the labors of his political life have been devoted to the removal of all those restrictions and grievances of which Roman Catholics complained. It is in the light of these facts, that the coarse invective of the Archbishop and his imputation of base motives to the great English statesman appear most odious and contemptible. We may add, that the same facts impart tenfold force and interest to Mr. GLADSTONE'S remarkable "expostulation." These luminous, incisive, irresistible criticisms of the Vatican decrees are not the work of a no-Popery agitator or of a Conservative politician accustomed to think of Catholic emancipation as a mistake. They express the convictions of the statesman who abolished the Irish Church and outraged his Protestant friends by the concessions he was willing to make to the Catholic bishops of Ireland in the matter of education.

But the most extraordinary assertion in Bishop BAILEY'S letter is his declaration that Mr. GLADSTONE'S charge as to the Papal claim of unconditional obedience has "no foundation either in the words of the decree or in any possible logical deduction from those words." This seems the more wantonness of reckless affirmation, as even if it be admitted that the interpretation assailed is a wrong one, nobody who cared for the meaning of words would deny that the interpretation has at least a look of plausibility. It is simply absurd to say that a "logical deduction" made by hundreds of able men, including lawyers, statesmen, clergymen, professional scholars, even dozens of Catholic bishops, is impossible. What could be more foolish than to deny that there is any foundation for a logical deduction which as presented by Mr. GLADSTONE commands the assent of millions. And quite of a piece with the foregoing assertion of the Bishop is the one which follows it that "the thought even that it (the decree) would have any such bearing never entered into the mind of any member of the Council." Of this the Bishop is certain. If one could believe that such a thought never did enter into the mind of any member of the Council, one must suppose the members to have been the most profoundly stupid and ignorant ecclesiastics that ever met together in solemn assembly. We must suppose them ignorant of the disputes which, during long centuries, agitated Europe as to the respective limits of civil and ecclesiastical powers. They must be supposed to have never heard of the difficulties of Catholic emancipation in England, of the arguments urged against the measure and of the inquiries by which they were met. We must even take for granted that those American bishops who drew up a protest against the adoption of one of the decrees attached little or no meaning to the words they used, and that the other bishops, for whose benefit the protest was framed, attached as little or less.

THE Union League, of Philadelphia, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

"That the influence and support of the Union League and its members should and will be given only to candidates of unexceptionable character, and whose fitness for office is such as to leave no room for doubt, and that the candidates who are unfit through want of capacity and character, or who shall obtain their nominations through improper means, deserve and must expect to lose the votes of right-thinking men who place the welfare of the public above mere devotion to party.

"That the Union League of Philadelphia will use its influence and the means of such of its members as may voluntarily contribute for the purpose, to defeat all incompetent, dishonest, or otherwise unworthy candidates at the coming election.

"That there is an urgent call for all who desire the success of the Union Republican party to attend the delegate elections, and use every exertion to secure the nomination of capable and honest candidates for the several municipal offices to be voted for at the election in February."

There is but one thing wanting to make these resolutions complete, and that is to carry them out faithfully. Talk is cheap, and resolutions are easily written; the difficult thing is to put them in operation. If the delegate elections in Philadelphia have degenerated in tone and in action, it is because the men of character, who are fitly represented by the League, have stayed away from them, and left them to fall into the wrong hands. The consequences of this sin of omission are rightfully chargeable to those through whose neglect they have happened; and they can atone for it only by returning to the duties they have hitherto abandoned. Whatever evils have crept into our political system are traceable to this neglect of the primary meetings by those who are interested in the maintenance of good government; and it is a hopeful sign to see the public awaking to a sense of the consequences of this neglect.

MR. FORNEY, in one of his London letters, refers to a Mr. GEORGE GRANT, an Englishman, who has bought from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company a huge tract of land in Kansas, covering one hundred and sixty-one square miles, and embracing nearly half of an entire county. This immense area he is stocking with sheep and cattle, and it is probably the largest farm in the United States.

There is, doubtless, something to admire in the enterprising spirit which undertakes an operation so gigantic as this; but we do not look with any favor upon a policy which permits any one man or set of men to acquire so large a body of land as this. The curse of England, to-day, is in the limited number of its land-holders. The greatest portion of her arable land is in few hands, and the great mass of the people are cut off from the benefits of ownership in the soil. This is, of course, too large a country to be taken up and monopolized to the same extent; but it will be a sad day for us, as a nation, when small farms become the exception and large ones the rule. There may be some advantages flowing from these large holdings, at first, while the country is new and capital is scarce; but the county of Ellis, in Kansas, in which this huge farm is situated, would be far better off, both now and hereafter, with a farmer housed comfortably upon each of these 644 quarter sections, than she ever will be with them in the sole possession of Mr. GEORGE GRANT. A quarter section of 160 acres is as much as any one man can well manage; and while it would be questionable policy to fix that as the limit of human possessions, in the real estate line, it is much more questionable to let one man gobble up three-eighths of an entire county.

THE New York *Express* prints a series of tables showing the enormous shrinkage in values which has taken place in the great staples of the country, whether of food or clothing, since 1859, just before the war, at the closing of the war in 1864, and now. The prices were taken on November 19, in each of the years named. In 1859, gold and paper money were on a par with each other. In 1864, gold touched 285, the highest point reached during the rebellion, and at the present time gold ranges from 111¼ to 111¾. Wheat flour is now selling for about one-half its value in 1864, and prices are actually lower than in 1859, when the finances of the country were on a specie basis. Wheat is now worth only one-half of what it was in 1864, and is selling at about the same prices in paper that it did in gold in 1859. Corn, also, is selling for half what it did in 1864, although a little higher in currency than it was in gold in 1859. Cotton shows an enormous shrinkage as compared with 1864, but the present currency quotations are somewhat higher than the gold prices of 1859. Provisions, sugar and coffee show a heavy decline in prices as compared with 1865, although the present currency quotations are slightly above the gold prices of 1859. Dry goods, too, show a considerable falling off, prints being below the prices of 1859, and immensely below rates at the close of the war.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is no luck like p-luck.

The grain gamblers at Chicago have once more got themselves into a corner.

The Baptists are discussing through their press the expediency of a general council.

It is time to be making up purses for the purchase of Thanksgiving turkies for the poor.

A branch of the so-called "Old Catholic Church" is about to be established in New York.

A cure for the cold. The discovery of large beds of coal in Spitzbergen is reported.

Lake craft, both steam and sail, are laying up for the winter quite generally at the various ports.

Commodore Vanderbilt's four tracks from Albany to Buffalo are now approaching completion.

Gail Hamilton seems to work close up to the edge of duty. She has been writing on "Little Breeches."

All over the country there seems to be a general awakening of the press to the burdens of city taxation.

The California grape crop is so large this year that the wine makers have been embarrassed by its plentitude.

It sounds strangely to read that in amount of exports New Orleans is the second city in the United States.

That's a comfort. The poor of Chicago are said to be a great deal better off this year than they were a year ago.

California boasts its possession of more than a hundred slumbering volcanoes, not to speak of its ill-tempered wives.

Societies are being organized in various cities for furnishing working girls a breakfast of bread and coffee for five cents.

In due time a couple of Hindoo capitalists have gone to Manchester, England, to study the mysteries of manufacturing.

Ashtabula, Ohio, is engaged in preparations for the manufacture of a mitey cheese to weigh fourteen tons, for the Centennial.

Steel, of the Washington *Chronicle*, has been jilted. He says it is rare that a girl can be wooed in heart by a wooden head.

There are, according to present estimates, 1,500,000 bushels of old corn in store in New York, not including the distillations.

Let Congress sponge out the infamy. San Francisco has three thousand female Celestials held as prostitutes under bills of sale.

A law suit for $7 50, which has been pending in Connecticut for eight years past, has just reached the Supreme Court of that State.

The movement has again been started for forming a separate Territory, and eventually a new State, of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

The transit of Venus, which occurs on the 8th of December next, is one of the most important astronomical events of the present century.

A recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals subjects State banks to the same forfeitures as individuals for violation of the usury laws.

The New York *Herald* announces an "Explosion at Hell Gate"—and yet we do not read that any member of the staff of that paper was injured.

Representatives of thirty-six counties in Texas are canvassing the South for immigrants. They expect to gather in 150,000 souls within ninety days.

The grand total of 20,000,000 tons of anthracite or hard coal mined annually and sent to market, all comes from one small locality in this State.

No less a personage than the Minister of Justice of Canada was the principal and hero of a disgraceful drunken row in an Ottowa saloon, the other day.

A party is about to start from New York to continue the work of exploration and survey commenced some two years ago by the Palestine Exploration Society.

A lady, writing to a New York paper about housekeeping, says: "We want flats, handsome and well ventilated." She should apply to the *Tribune* editors.

George Jones, publisher of the New York *Times*, has purchased from ex-Governor Edward D. Morgan, the whole of the latter's stock in that paper at $12,000 a share.

The English lace manufacturers have given notice to their employees that an entire revision of wages, amounting in some cases to a drop of twenty-five per cent., is indispensable.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has begun preparations for turning out its own railroad iron, and for this purpose has just completed the construction of a mill at Laramie, W. T.

The Philadelphia Conference between the German Reformed and the Dutch Reformed Churches of the United States has adjourned without accomplishing its purpose of effecting an organic union.

The largest trip-hammer in the United States has recently been completed at Nashua, N. H. The weight of iron in the machine is about 200 tons; the ram weighs 12 tons, its striking force is about 100 tons, and it requires a 600-horse-power engine to operate it.

DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's Magazine for December opens with the continuation of Edward Strahan's "New Hyperion," with illustrations by Dore; and the announcement that it is to be completed in January. This magazine has frequent articles on geographical subjects, and one of the best yet given is "The Tourists' Paradise," by Charles Dimitry, in which a charming region in the Mediterranean is described. There is an installment of Mr. Black's "Three Feathers," which bids fair to be the most interesting story he has yet written. H. C. Wood, Jr., has a thoughtful paper on the "Physical Effects of Emotion on the Heart," which is both readable and instructive. A singular blending of the tragic and comic will be found in "Hung and Unhung, a Tale of the Old Brick Church of St. Stephen's," by Robert Wilson. "Some Recollections of Charles Lever," by T. Adolphus Trollope, will be read with much interest by all admirers of the genial Irish novelist. "Malcolm," by George McDonald, approaches its termination, losing none of the strong interest evoked by the preceding chapters. It will be finished in the January number. There is a paper on the "Political Life of the late Lord Lyndhurst," giving brief glimpses at English politics during the past thirty years. Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper tells pleasantly of a visit to the studio of Meissonier. There are some poems by Charlotte F. Bates, Emma Lazarus and James Maurice Thompson, with the usual Monthly Gossip and reviews of late books.

Altogether, *Lippincott's* for December, which completes the thirteenth volume, shows evidence of the steady improvement which has marked the career of the magazine since its first issue. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, publishers; terms, $4 00 per year.

HARPER.

With the December number *Harper's Magazine* enters upon its fiftieth volume. Its table of contents is unusually varied and interesting, embracing articles entitled "The Ancient City" (St. Augustine, Fla.), illustrated handsomely; the "Coming Transit of Venus," illustrated; "Decorative Art and Architecture in England" (third paper), illustrated; "The Ballad of Breakneck," illustrated; four chapters of "The Rape of the Gamp;" "Pine Barrens;" "The First Century of the Republic" (second paper), with numerous illustrations; "A Character Mask;" the fourteenth paper of Emilio Castelar's "Republican Movement in Europe;" "On the Circuit," a charming little love story; "The Survival of the Fittest," an odd but quite readable story of Southern life; "Genesis of the New England Churches;" Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Record; Historical Record, and Editor's Drawer. This publication now circulates about 130,000 copies, the largest number ever reached by a magazine. To make it worthy of this extensive patronage, the Messrs. Harper expend something like $70,000 per year for literary and artistic features alone.

ATLANTIC.

The *Atlantic Monthly* contains the conclusion of Mr. Howell's charming "Foregone Conclusion," another instalment of Mr. Eggleston's "Rebels' Recollections," and a pleasant story by A. T. Lemon, "About a Barrel of Lard." The poetry is by Paul Hayne, Hiram Rich and Mr. Longfellow. Among the other contents of the number are: Contrast between English Scenery and Our Own, by E. S. Nadal; Old Trees, by J. S. Barry; Martha's Vineyard, by N. S. Shaler; Some Results from My Spiritual Studies, by Robert Dale Owen; The Righteousness of Money-Making, by Edward Atkinson; Water-Color Painting, by Henry S. Mackintosh, and Editorial criticism on the Drama; Mr. Aldrich's Poetry, by Edgar Fawcett, and Reviews of American and German Literature, with criticism on New Music, and interesting Papers on Education.

SCRIBNER.

The greater part of this number of *Scribner* is illustrated, and the designs are all good. Those in Mr. Edward King's article on "The New South" are particularly good, the few giving scenes in the Mammoth Cave being better than any we have ever seen. Jules Verne's story of "The Mysterious Island" is continued, and it also is well illustrated. So is Mr. Benjamin's paper called "Rambles in Madeira." In Mr. Conant's article called "The Silver Age" we have many fine engravings of silver ware, old and modern. Of the articles without pictures the best is Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman's on Robert Browning, which is one of his excellent critical studies of "The Victorian Poets." Part II. of Saxe Holm's story, "My Two Married Lives," is excellent, and there is a short, complete and delightful story by Constance Fenimore Woolson, called "Jeanette." The other articles, the poems, and the various editorial departments are worthy of the high character of this capital monthly.

OLD AND NEW.

In the December number of *Old and New* the editorial talk at the commencement is concerning colleges and teachers. This is followed by an address delivered before the graduating classes of Vassar College and Cornell University, by E. E. Hale, on "A Life of Letters." "Our Sketching Club" is finished with wedding bells. "The Way We Live Now," isn't finished. "A Chirp from a Conservative Cricket," by Laura D. Nichols, is a collection of weather signs and omens current before the days of "Old Probabilities." "The Protestant Theory of Authority," by Rev. James Martineau, considers the Book of Acts. The story of the number is "Against Time," by Ernest Bendiks. The poems are "The Choice," and "Hymen in Washington," by Robert Grant, in which a recent "distinguished wedding" in the national capital is served up in humorous lines. Literature, Art and Music are discussed in their several departments, and the number closes with a complete College Directory, occupying nearly forty pages. Published by Roberts Brothers, and sold by Evans, Van Epps & Co.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

One day Professor Youmans called upon Mr. William H. Appleton, and after a brief conversation as to the lack of scientific publications in this country, exclaimed, "We must now have a magazine." "Go ahead," said Mr. Appleton, pointing over the river toward Brooklyn, "there is the printing office." Professor Youmans did not need another word. In a few hours he was preparing copy for the *Popular Science Monthly*, and in twelve days the first number was issued, without any previous "flourish of trumpets." That was nearly three years ago. The magazine has since become a standard publication, and one of the most acceptable and useful in the country.

The number for December has been received from the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York. The contents are "The Paces of the Horse" (illustrated); "Odors of Life," by Ferdinand Papillon; "The Natural History of the Oyster," by Rev. S. Lockwood (illustrated); "Some Superstitions on Hydrophobia," by Charles P. Russell, M. D.; "The Transit of Venus," by Prof. S. P. Langley (illustrated); "The Great Conflict," by John William Draper, M. D., and several other interesting articles. Copies can be had at the news depots.

BALLOU'S.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for December sustains the reputation of that publication as among the best of the cheap serials. With its well written sketches of travel and adventure, stories, poems, and household department, it is always readable. Thomes & Talbot, Boston, publishers.

MUSICAL.

Peters' *Musical Monthly* and *Creme de la Creme* keep up their reputation as the best mediums for obtaining good music at the lowest possible price. J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas for December has for its opening papers a handsomely illustrated article on the celebrated "Garden of the Gods," in Colorado. Among the other instructive articles are "The Boy Astronomer," by Hezekiah Butterworth; "The Chickadees," by Harvey Wilder; "African Fashions," by Oliver Thorne; "Alfort and William Tell," by Emma D. Southwick; and "Holiday Harbor," an excellent article by Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels, showing the boys and girls how to build a city, with all the public buildings, steamboats, railroad trains, etc., necessary for its prosperity. The wonderful adventures of Tom Trumpin," are concluded; Mary N. Prescott writes charmingly about "Prue's Doll;" there is a bright, lanciful story by B. E. Woolf, called "Mabel's Troubles," with a picture by Eyting, a characteristic tale translated from the Swedish by Selma Borg and Marie A. Brown. Helen C. Weeks tells about "Fourteen Monkeys," and all the boys will be glad to read "The Comanches' Trail," by Samuel W. Cozzens. A poem, which is excellent in itself, is illustrated by twelve dogs' head drawn from life with great spirit and fidelity by A. H. Thayer. Among the other poems are "Little Whimpy," by Mrs. Dodge; "The Jeweled Tree," by A. M. Machar, and "Friends," by L. G. Wagner. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz has one of her funny sketches called "A Little Girl's Story." Very interesting announcements are made for the January issue of *St. Nicholas*, which will be the holiday number, and will contain, besides ever so many Christmas stories, the opening chapters of the new serials: "The Young Surveyor," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "Eight Cousins," by Louisa M. Alcott. Published by Scribner & Co.

Fused Steel and Iron.

Mr. P. M. Parsons, of Melbourne House, Blackheath, Kent, England, civil engineer, has patented some improvements in the treatment of fused steel and iron, and apparatus therefor. The invention relates to means and apparatus for removing air or gas from fused iron and steel, so as to improve quality and render the ingot or casting produced more solid and homogenous. For this purpose, while the metal is contained in a fluid state in a ladle, converter, ingot mould or other vessel, the vessel is closed air tight and the air exhausted from it, or the vessel containing the molten metal is placed in an air-tight vessel or chamber from which the air is exhausted.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

PERSONAL.

A daughter of ex-President Tyler is figuring as a public reader, and one of his sons is a Methodist preacher.

Buffalo is rejoicing in the discovery that she has a prima donna. Her name is Poppenberry, and she is said to be very pretty.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* prescribes eggs for Burns. Eggs won't do him any good. He has been dead these eighty-odd years.

The Von Arnims have been cut from the Court list, and Mr. and Mrs. King Billy don't consider them in their "set" any more, d'Arnim!

The following is an epitaph on Mr. Laird, the Alabama builder, from *Figaro*, the spiciest little paper in London: "On Thursday last died Mr. Laird, the member for Birkenhead. The public life of Mr. Laird was without reproach; in private life he built and dispatched the Alabama. His memory will be long kept green in the budget, and he has an enduring monument in the taxation of his countrymen."

Mr. Conway, the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes to that paper the particulars of an interview between the Brahmo preacher, Probat Chunder Mozoomdar, and Professor Tyndall, at which he (Conway) was present. Mozoomdar, who is described as scholarly and eloquent, has been preaching in England, using his own Brahmo Scriptures and service, and it is said to be not unlikely that he has succeeded in establishing the germ of a regular Hindoo Theistic Society in London. This would be a curious turning of tables upon the Christian denominations who have sought by zealous missionary efforts to convert the Hindoos.

A curious incident has happened to Miss Braddon, the English novelist. She has been living for several years with a sort of publisher named Maxwell, as his wife, and has had several children by him. Maxwell is one of the vestrymen of his parish, and probably most of their neighbors never dreamed that their establishmeht was not a legitimate one. Everything had gone on swimmingly with them for several years, when suddenly, about three months ago, among the deaths in the *Times*, repeated three days, was seen that of the wife of Maxwell, who, it appears, died in a lunatic asylum at Dublin. That there might be no doubt of his identity, the place of his residence and the particular name of his house were inserted in the notice. Of course his neighbors were terribly shocked by this exposure, and the popular authoress was given the cold shoulder at once.

THE ex-King of Oude, who receives a pension of $50,000 from the British Government, spends the entire sum in maintaining a mimic court in his little domain on the banks of the Hoogly. His devoted subjects number about 6,000. His court is perfect in form, his officers of state having the same titles and dignities as their predecessors had in Oude. His menagerie is the finest in the world, containing 50,000 birds, beasts and snakes. He has four houses where he alternately spends his days. The grounds are beautifully kept, employing 300 gardeners. The ex-King has besides his two wives, 141 mistresses, and a family of 31 sons and 25 daughters.

Boston is making another active bid for Western trade by vigorously urging the project of a new line to the West, which, it is claimed, could be completed in six months by building certain connecting links between existing lines.

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WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named Brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK AND FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 MITCHELL STREET, Monongahela House Building.

FINANCIAL.

ALTOONA
Permanent Improvement Loan,
FOR SALE BY
St. Clair Banking Company.
SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage,
LEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
THOMAS STEEL.....Sec'y and Treasurer.
JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
tths-3p

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Gold, Silver and Bonds.
$27 SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

STEAMSHIPS.
AMERICAN LINE
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents
Philadelphia.
Louis Moser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 63 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line,
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts of Europe. SAILS THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristow.
BALTIC.....Capt. Wyatt.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Cleaveland.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Jerry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80. Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
For Passage apply to No. 29 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRAY, No. 7 Ninth street,
J. M. CUSHING, cor. 43d and Norris streets.
MAX SCHAMBERG, 162 Smithfield street.
E. McCORMICK, 2177 Sarah street, South Side.

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND NORTH AND SOUTH RIVER STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
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NORFOLK and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.....Semi-Weekly
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully and promptly forwarded.
For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.
GO TO
NASSAU, the Maderia of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
GO TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautifulland interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for Passengers, sail from New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For particulars apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
tths 36 Wall street, New York.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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J. H. MORRISON,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
SAWED LUMBER,
BOXES, FLOORING,
RAILINGS, LATHS,
RAILS, KEGS, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 386 River Avenue,
ALLEGHENY, Pa.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, Office and Warehouse, BIRMINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 23, 1874.

The extremely disagreeable weather today has kept indoors every one that could avoid being abroad, hence the counter transactions of the banks have been comparatively light and limited in amount. Those who are most pleased with the weather are the coal men, and they are anxiously looking for a rise that will let out the coal now afloat at this port. The general trade situation and the condition of the loan market remains unchanged.

It is useless to disguise the fact that there is an unfortunate tendency in affairs as regards the industrial interests of the country at large. The anomalous features of the situation are, that with a land full of wealth and with the opportunity for a vast increase of needed improvements, wages are on the decline and must necessarily continue to follow this course for some time to come. Immigration has almost ceased, and many disappointed laborers are going back to Europe. The manufacturers of our great staples, iron, wool and cotton, have found that the ordinary supply of goods has so exceeded the purchasing ability of the consumers as to cause a heavy decline in prices and consequent loss, and they have therefore very largely suspended operations; especially is this true among the cotton and woolen factories of New England and threatens to be the case in our own section of the country, if the workingmen cannot be brought to see that they must help their employers bear the burden of the decline in prices and work for wages more in proportion to the price of manufactured goods than they have been receiving of late. The more intelligent workmen see and acknowledge the justice of the concession asked from them, and are willing to remain at work on the lower basis proposed, content to bear their share of the burdens that rest on all, and await the coming of better times, when the old order of things will be restored.

This tendency toward a lower basis of operations is apparent in every branch of trade, and the number of unemployed workmen wandering over the country in search of work is daily increasing.

A late English paper says that the number of emigrants arriving in the Mersey from this country and the Canadas during the six weeks from the middle of August to the first of October, reached no less than 8,168 (of which 625 were from Canada), divided into three classes as follows; about seven per cent. returned for pleasure; about twenty-three per cent. on business, or to spend the winter in the old homestead, with the intention of again emigrating in the spring; while seventy per cent. are disappointed emigrants driven back to the old countries from lack of employment and the low scale of wages, combined with high prices of food and many of the necessaries of life. The same paper remarks: "So far as the year has gone and the season is about at its close—there has been a decrease of about one-third on the average emigration from Europe to the United States, while the current the other way is tripled."

Every theorist has his own reasons for existing troubles, and each makes the facts bend to suit his theory. We doubt if any unprejudiced person, unbiased by pet theories, can find any satisfactory explanation of the condition of affairs, except that it is somehow the result of the panic of last year. The general public is convinced that something is wrong, but the general public is composed of individuals who act independently of each other, and though all the most thoughtful people may be convinced that there is not sufficient reason for the present tendency of things, they cannot act in a body to reverse it. Yet this constant effort of individuals to better their own condition must in the end work an improvement for the affairs of the public generally.

—The following table shows the pricecof gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 23, 1874.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	1:30 P M.	2:30 P M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	119½	119½
5's, 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
5's, 1865	114	114	114	114
5's, 1865, new	118	118	118	118
10's, 1867	119	119	119	119
Registered 1867	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5's, 1867	118	118	118	118
10's, 1868	119	119	119	119
6's, 1868	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Currency 6's	122	122	122	122
New 5's	112½	112½	112½	112½
Western Union Tel	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Tennessee 6's				
Adams Express	115			116
United States Express	81			81
American Express	62			62
Parked Fruit Express	30			30
Merchants' U. Express				18
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	104½	104½
Erie	27¾	28	28¾	28¾
Michigan Central				76
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central				96
Chicago & Rock Island	91¾	91¾	92	92
Do. preferred				
Rock Island 8's			100¾	100¾
St. Paul, common	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58
Fort Wayne	101			101
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do. preferred	31			31
Chicago & Alton	101			101
Do. preferred	130			130
Hannibal & St. Jo	25			25
Do. preferred	41¾	42¼		40
Atlantic and Pacific pref.				16¾
Wabash	9¾			9¾
Tennessee, old				74
Virginia, old				74
South Carolinas, April				70
South Carolinas, July				70
Missouri 6's	21¾			20
Do. 7's	30			30
Gold	111¼			111¾

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	92	92¼
Pennsylvania Central scrip	102	
Reading, sales	34¾	
United New Jersey	129¾	
Oil Creek sales	62¾	
Lehigh Valley	62¾	
Phila. & St. Louis, sales	73½	
Central Transportation	45	
Empire	53	
Gold	111¼	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The rain which fell almost incessantly during Saturday, had a depressing effect upon trade generally. Yet all seemed glad that it was raining, hoping that there would be a rise in the waters which would unmoor the water-bound coal fleet now stationary in our waters and let it go to its destinations, West and South. And as all indications point to a "coal boat rise," we hope that all ventures may go safely through, and bring good prices, which in return will have a good effect upon the market here.

With regard to the general market we have little to note in the way of changes in prices. Sugars have, as before noted, gone up¼c ₱ lb all round. All other leading articles are unchanged.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,131	Apples, bbls	274
Cheese, tbs	40	Do	60
Wheat, sks	340	Barley, sks	997
Rye, sks	138	Butter, pkgs	32
Oats, sks	990	Hay, tons	23
Bacon, tcs	29	Potatoes, bus	920

As stated above the market for most leading articles is unchanged. We refer to our regular and our usual extended quotations, reproducing only the leading articles bought and sold in this market. We may again remark that the prices are wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, extra sugar cured 13c ₱ ₤; shoulders, do, 10c; breakfast bacon, do, 14c; dried beef, do, 15c; plain shoulders, 9½c; bacon rib sides, 12¼c; bacon clear sides, 14c; mess pork $21 50 ₱ bbl; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 14½c ₱ lb; do, refined for summer use, in tierces, 15c; do do, in half barrels, 15½c; do do, in buckets, 16c; do do, in 3 ₤ caddies, 18½c; do do, in 5 ₤ cadd ies, 16½c; do do, in 3 ₤ pails, 17c; do do, in 5 ₤ caddies, 16½c; do do, in 6 ₤ pails 16½c; ham sausage, 10c; hardoil, extra winter strained, $1 08 ₱ gallon; carbon oil, standard white, 11c; cheese, prime New York Goshen, 12c ₱ ₤.

GROCERIES—The advance in sugars is is freely maintained, and the market is reported improving. Following are the prices at which sales are made:

Standard A	10¾c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard B	10¾c	Choice Carolina	8½c
Standard extra C	10¾c	Patna	7½@8c
Standard extra C, 1	10¾c	Rangoon	6½c
Standard hards	11¼c	*Spices.*	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Allspice, ₱ ₤	18½c
American extra C	9¾c	Cassia, ₱ ₤ .40	@45 c
Green Coffees. ₱ ₤		Nutmegs, ₱ ₤ .85	@1 40
Fancy	24½c	Cloves, ₱ ₤	35 c
Choice	23½c	Pepper, ₱ ₤ .27	@28 c
Prime	22½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Good	20 c	Sorghum	80c
Java	33 c	Prime	72c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	70c
Rio, in papers	26 c	*Syrups.*	
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Java	37 c	Sugar drips	60c
Sugars.		Lower grades	45@50c
Standard A	10¾c	*Raisins.*	
Standard B	10¾c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 40
Standard extra C	10 c	Valentia, ₱ ₤	11½c
Standard hards	11 c	Currants	9½c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Prunes	13 @13½c
American extra C	9¾c	*Starch.*	
Teas.		Common	5½c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Corn	10½c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Soda.*	
Japan	55c@1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 ₱ kgs	6c
Oolong	25@ 85c	Bi-carb, ₱ ₤ in papers	8c
Fancy	$1 00	*Candles.*	
Souchong	25@ 85c	Star, full weight	12c
		Stearine	15c

GRAIN—There is a good demand for all varieties of grain. Wheat—White commands $1 18@1 16; red $1 12@1 13. Corn—January delivery 57c; spot 57c. Oats—white 47@50c; mixed 42@45c. Rye nominally $1 00@1 04. Barley—No. 1 fall $1 25@1 30; No. 2 spring $1 20 @1 25.

FLOUR—An active market is reported for all brands. We quote the offerings of the market as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 2 amber wheat do $5 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota 6 50@6 75; red winter, new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows at 28@30c per bushel, with some holders at 35c for prime; pearlies sold as low as 20c, but from store are 85@90c, as to quality.

BUTTER—The prices as last reported are still maintained. We quote choice roll at 25, 27@30c ₱ ₤; medium 18, 20@22c; common not wanted at any price.

EGGS—The rates are still up in the figures, the ruling rates being 26, 27@28c ₱ doz.

FISH—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged, except codfish, which are a shade lower. We quote as follows:

No. 1 codfish	6 50	Large do, ₱ 100	6 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl.	$25 00	Boneless cod fish	8 c
No. 1 mess do	23 00	₱ ₤	
No. 1 Shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half	6 50
Extra No. 1 buy	15 00	bbl	
No. 1 buy	14 00	Lake herring, ₱	4 35
Extra No. 2	14 00	half bbl	
No. 2 buy	12 00	Labrador herring	
Extra No. 3	$11 00	₱ half bbl	3 75@4 00
Georges codfish,		Round do	$5 25@7 00
medium, ₱ 100	6 00		

PROVISIONS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₤, 6½@6½c for round lots; 6¾@7c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ₤, 5½@6c, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 24, 1874.

REMARKS—Advices from the oil regions state that there was little doing in the market, and that there was no change in prices from previous quotations. The anticipation of a rise in the rivers had created a lull in the market.

CRUDE.

The ruling of the market on upper road was 7¾@7¾c; with 2,800 bbls sold at these figures. The following were the sales at

PARKERS:

2,000 bbls, United pipe, at wells	51¾c
4,000 bbls, United pipe, at wells	51 c
1,000 bbls, Karns pipe, at wells	47½c
4,500 bbls, Karns pipe, at wells	42½c
1,000 bbls, Relief pipe, at wells	45 c
1,000 bbls, Relief pipe, at wells	43½c

New York—Market reported dull, with sales crude in bulk, 5½c; refined 10½c; cases 16½c.

Philadelphia—Market dull; S. W. 10¼c; crude 4½c; cases 10c.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote city make at $1 40; country $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, November 23,—The *Courier* says: There was little doing in the market, and no change from previous prices. The anticipated rise in the river creates a lull in the market. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	73¼
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	72¾
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United pipe, at wells	51¾
4,000 bbls, Parkers, United pipe, at wells	50¾
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Karns pipe	41¾
2,000 bbls, Parkers, Karns pipe	42¾
1,000 bbls, Parkers, Relief pipe	45
1,000 bbls Parkers, Relief pipe	43¾

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—Market changed and quoted at 72¼@73c.

OIL CITY, November 23.—Market opened: nominally 72¾c.

TIDIOUTE, November 23.—Market dull at 42¼ at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 23.—Market quiet and firmer: held at 65c.

PARKERS, November 22.—Market quiet; United 56c; for immediate shipment 72¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Market dull; crude 4½c. Cases 16c. Sales none. Futures unquotable.

NEW YORK, November 23, closing 21.—The market is dull and prices nominal. Crude in bulk 5½c. Refined 10¼c. Cases 16½c in shipping order. Sales 3,000 bbls crude in bulk at 5½c, including delivery; market closed nominally 10¼c for refined. Sales 1,000 bbls refined at 10¼c.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 22, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros	Waring Bros., Phila	50
Lockhart & F	Lockhart & F. and Co, Phila	100
H J Braun	W L Elkins, Phila	150
John Spear	G W White, Phila	52
Total		913

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,613
Bushnell	Crystal O W	1,000
W H McKelvey	Star O W	280
Penn Trans Co	Central O W	300
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	258
Greer & C	Paine, Abbott & Tripp	199
Robinson	J C Fisher	74
Total		4,068

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The incessant rain to-day had a bad effect on the market, particularly on cattle and hogs. Buyers were all disposed to hold off asking lower figures on account of the warm weather, and dealers holding firm in the hope of a "cold spell."

The trade in cattle, hogs and sheep, from all sources, was not large, but was fully up with the demand.

Below will be found the number of cattle and hogs received by rail, intended for this market, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Cars.	No. head.
Geo. Adams & Co.	Chicago	1	19
Katz & R	Chicago	1	17
Richard Bell	Chicago	1	21
Marks & Bro	Chicago	2	34
J. Landeck	Chicago	1	19
Orr, Lowsley & Co	Chicago	1	20
J. Kahn	U. Sandusky	1	19
Thad. Hinkle	Marysville	2	40
Kahn & Johnson	Orrville	1	20
A. Frazier	Bellaire	1	21
Wood & Hill	Bellaire	1	20
I. Zeigler	Bellaire	1	20
Saml. Snyder	Bellaire	1	20
A. B. Young	Bellaire	1	20
J. F. Reese	Bellaire	1	20
D. Smith Bell	Bellaire	1	20
Y. Cockins	Bellaire	1	19
J. Sanford	Bellaire	1	19
H. Shaffer	Bellaire	1	20
C. Schumacher	Bridgeport	1	20
John Frater	Bridgeport	1	19
K. Hoge	Bridgeport	1	17
H. Hockenberger, Bayard		1	20
Total		30	358

HOGS

P. M. Snyder	Orrville	2	230
E. Sole	Ravenna	1	135
Total		3	365

THE MARKET.

The run of cattle was an increase over that of last week being some 1,200 head. The stock embraced quite fully the usual grades, all the way to the finest butcher 1,400 to 1,500 ₱ steer, and, as may be imagined prices ruled accordingly. We omit the names of sellers, as most of them had not disposed of their stock on hand when we left the yards. The following were the rulings of the market

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, November 24, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 23, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.25	36	74	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.99	49	64	W.	Brisk	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.86	37	92	W.	Brisk	Fair.

Mean barometer 29.83 Highest thermom.....57
Mean thermom .....44 Lowest thermom.....35
Rainfall......69

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Church Sociable.

The Trinity M. E. church, Twenty-fifth street, near Penn, will hold a supper and sociable on this evening and Wednesday and Thursday and Friday evenings. This evening it will be the Bouquet social, following which will come the Neck-tie, Quartette and Contest socials. There should be a large attendance, as everyone may expect a pleasant time.

Mortality in Allegheny.

The number of deaths reported by Health Officer Hoch, as having occurred in Allegheny last week, is 27, the causes being as follows: Typhoid fever, eight; scarlet fever, three; consumption, two; still born, two of the following ones each: Old age, dropsy, marasmus, premature birth, hemorrage of the lungs, cancer of the stomach, hydrocephalus, croup, paralysis, dyphteria, enteritis and emphyremie of the lungs. They were 25 white and 2 colored; 17 males and 10 females.

Allegheny Health Committee.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

Health Officer Hoch reported the abatement of eighty-five nuisances during the past month.

Meat Inspector Zehnder reported that he had confiscated four hundred and eighty pounds of beef, bacon and veal, as unfit for use, which had been offered for sale by various persons during the month.

The ordinance to abolish the office of Meat Inspector, referred to the Committee by Councils, was taken up and considered, and it was decided to report adversely upon the same, inasmuch as the Meat Inspector was a valuable and a necessary officer.

Remember Those in Prison.

Those good people who labor for the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate inmates of the county jail have made it a custom to treat them to a thanksgiving dinner. Mortals have cause for thanksgiving, under almost all circumstances; and those in our county jail may thank heaven that they are not any worse off than they are. At any rate, they know how to enjoy a good dinner, and appreciate the kindness of those who furnish it. Mr. Dermitt, the chaplain, is making the necessary arrangements, and calls upon the benevolent to assist him. Donations in money or in any of the articles required for the table may be left at Spencer's dry goods store, Market street, at Reed's jewelry store, Fifth avenue, or at Abel's drug store, Grant street and Fifth avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Elisler had much to contend against last night in her first appearance as *Juliet*: the weather was extremely unfavorable, the audience consequently small and her support weak and cold. But she bravely took the odds and, we are glad to say, won what deserves to be called success. It would be strange indeed if our youngest star should, from the beginning, outshine the splendid galaxy of her sisters who have charmed the world in *Juliet's* robes; but it is not too much to say that she gives promise of dramatic excellence which shall match that of the best her rivals. For the character of *Juliet* her youth is most befitting, and here she has great advantage over most of her fellow-companiments of youth, such as innocence, artlessness—in short, lovableness—Miss Elisler can bring to her *Juliet* without affectation, and thus she makes her first claim to a correct presentation of the character. The balcony scene need never be done more sweetly and naturally than it was done last night. From the moment the first accents of love fell from the lips of the loving and beloved maid, the sympathies of the audience were with her. The rest of the performance rose from this scene, step by step, till the poisonous draught was drank and the beautiful heroine swooned under its influence. Though Miss Elisler showed many flashes of genius in the portrayal of emotion in earlier scenes (notably when the Nurse breaks the tidings of *Tybalt's* death and *Romeo's* banishment), yet it was in the poison scene that we discovered the power which, if life and health remain, is to dismay for the *debutante* many years on the stage. The final soliloquy, closing with the "horrible conceit of death and night," was very finely read and acted. So the candidate passed the most trying ordeal, and, as we said, won success. Miss Elisler's physical attractions and native talents are supplemented by careful vocal culture, making it a real pleasure to see and hear her. We heartily congratulate her on her attainments and prospects. The audience showed every sign of approbation, by plaudits and calls, and at the close of the third act a beautiful basket of flowers was handed up by some proud friends below. "Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated this evening.

Academy of Music.

The weather was anything but propitious last night, and we expected to see but a slim audience at the Academy, Emmett's great popularity to the contrary notwithstanding. A great disappointment awaited us, but it was a pleasant one. The house was well filled in every part, and by people who appeared to enjoy themselves. The "Fritz" of Mr. Emmett has been described and praised so many times that it is unnecessary to go over it again. It may be said, however, to have improved in some respects, and is now so near perfection that one can find no opportunity to speak in anything but a favorable vein. His singing and dancing are highly enjoyable, and draw forth the plaudits from the most staid.

The company sustaining Mr. Emmett have been playing with him for several weeks, and are well up in the business of the play, and do everything set down for them well. The play was well mounted, and passed off without a hitch of any kind.

There will undoubtedly be a jam at the Academy of Music to-night, when "Fritz" will be produced for the second time. Those who are wise will secure seats in advance, which can be done at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, or at the box-office of the Academy.

The Germania Concerts.

The first concert of the Germania Orchestra this season was highly enjoyable, and it is altogether probable that the one on next Friday afternoon will be much more liberally patronized. The orchestra is a very efficient one, thanks to the untiring efforts of Prof. Teorge, and capable of saddening the music of the most great composers. By reference to the advertisement published elsewhere, it will be seen that the progoumme is a good one. Reserve seats can be had at Troge's music store, Seventh avenue, and at the bookstore of Gildenfenney & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

English Opera.

The prospects now are that the visit of the Kellogg English opera company to this city will be the event of the season in the line of music, and prove profitable to the director. Speaking of English opera, the St. Louis *Republican* of a late date says:

There is no doubt that the English opera, as an important branch of art and a source of popular amusement in this country, is a fixed fact. It is no more an occasional, and often unsuccessful, experiment introduced to satisfy the whims of the curious and the caprices of the fashionable. It is more and more evident that our musical culture demands it, and that our art feeling will nourish it. This kind of support insures opera every season, and since we must have it, and our language is not repugnant to it, why not English opera? Miss Clara Louise Kellogg has seized hold of the operatic question in the right spirit, and the adoption of the English opera proves that she thoroughly understands the progress of the American people in musical culture and taste. She belongs to America, and that Americans are proud of power and position in the lyric drama is proven by the noble manner in which they second her efforts to establish a first class English opera in our midst. Miss Kellogg has made fame in the Italian opera. In fact she rose to the height of a prima donna of the first rank, both in this country and in England. There is nothing to be lost by her out of the Italian opera except her knowledge of the growing tastes of our own public for the higher class of musical entertainment. She got into the field of English opera in good time, and she will hold the high position she occupies in it against all comers. This is her second visit here in English opera. She had a full and fashionable house and a very warm reception last night. Her troupe is superior to that with which she visited us last season. It is a full and complete operatic organization, capable of producing all the standard operas in a style equal to the best we have ever had in Italian, French or German.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was a good house and audience here last night, to see the new company. Prof. Holman's revolving barrel mystery beats all the efforts in that line yet seen here. The acts of Fanny and Harry Wood were capitally done. Lulu Delmay gave a new budget of her delightful songs, and came in for well deserved applause. All was good, in fact. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

Charity Entertainment.

A grand charity entertainment will be given by the Young Men's Catholic Society, in the basement of the Cathedral, on Thanksgiving evening. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and dialogues, by members of the association. The quarrel of Brutus and Cassius will be produced. Dr. Keyser appearing as Brutus and Mr. W. B. McCaffrey taking the part of the "lean and hungry conspirator." Messrs. Kleber & Bro. have kindly furnished the society with a Steinway piano for the occasion.

CITY HALL.

Work of the Auditing Committee Continued—Further Examination of Bills and Contracts.

The committee appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission continued their work yesterday. Of the taxpayers Union only Mr. Alex. King was present.

Mr. J. B. Stevenson, clerk of Lyon, Shorb & Co., was called to the stand to testify to the interest paid on the site upon which the Hall is located. He stated that there was an agreement between the city and the firm named in regard to the payments to be made on the ground. As he did not have the agreement with him, he was allowed time to procure it.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The itemized bill of Messrs. Jarvis, Halpin & Co., gas fitters and plumbers, was next taken up. Mr. Kerr testified that additional gas fixtures were put up. The main fixtures were purchased from Thacker & Co., of Philadelphia; Jarvis, Halpin & Co. put them up for the firm named; there was work done before the contracts were made; there was no work done previous to these contracts that should have been done by contract. The plumbing contract was made March 14, 1871. Mr. Kerr then proceeded to explain the various items of the bill. The portable lights in the Mayor's office, Treasurer's office, etc., he said were not included in the contract, and should properly have been credited to the furnishing account. The contract for plumbing included all the wash stands, water closets, etc., throughout the building. It amounted to $2,816. The articles enumerated in the bill are all outside of the contract, and not to be offensive I would state that they were all put in to please the "officious public." I mean the "officious public" in the building. Quite a number in the building thought I was close and mean, and they were put in to molify them. I spent ten days in going over the items, and passed the bill on my certificate. The Commission was always consulted. The term "officious public" was used the other day in reference to parties who were commenting on the southwest wall. All important extras were approved by the Committee before they were ordered. Some minor additions were ordered and subsequently approved by the Commission.

THE FOUNDATIONS AND BRICK WORK.

After the bill of Jarvis, Halpin & Co. had been disposed of, Mr. Kerr said he desired to read the specifications for the stone work of the foundations. He felt confident that he would be justified in his course in advising the Commission to reject the lowest bid. I will show I am not compelled to give it to the lowest bidder.

Mr. King—How much do you suppose would have been saved if Mr. Altvater's bid had been accepted?

Mr. Kerr—Oh, I don't know. I do know, however, that my experiences with Mr. Altvater led me to assert that he should never be engaged on a contract over which I had charge. I told him that if the owner wanted him he could not have me.

Mr. King—Well, my calculations show that if Altvater's bid had been accepted the city would have been saved $15,391 12. That is 25 bid was nearly about $90 less than Altvater's, and if it had been accepted $14,437 15 could have been saved.

Mr. Kerr—As I told you before, the man who bid $5 25 didn't know what he was bidding on. I wasn't going to advise the acceptance of his bid when I knew he couldn't do the work.

The contract for the brick work was then taken up, and Mr. Kerr read the proposals for the entire brick work.

The conarct was awarded to Mr. Ecker the time of the bidder, and the payments were not made on estimates. He was to take twenty-five per cent. in bonds at par. The contract was awarded March 29, 1869.

The contract was then examined in detail, and the total amount paid the contractor, after deducting various items aggregating $857 or $123 more than the extras allowed was $85,011 74. The extras amounted to $749 24.

The Board proceeded to examine the receipts and vouchers for the money paid on the contract, and then adjourned to meet at half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The argument was concluded in the case of the Dorsey Revolving Harvester Rake Company vs. D. M. Osborne, *et al.*, being an action to recover damages for an alleged infringement.

The Court then resumed the trial of the case of Henry Tansky vs. Finch & Co., which had been continued from Friday last. This is an action to recover on a contract for the manufacture of a certain quantity of liquor from a given amount of grain. Defendants allege that the process was a secret one, while plaintiff claims that he did not have a fair chance. The case will go to the jury to-day.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Smith F. Hatch, bankrupt, Butler county. The Register having appointed Robert L. Maxwell, Esq., of Butler, assignee, the Court approved the same.

George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. At a meeting of the creditors, Alfred Howell, Esq., of Uniontown, having been chosen assignee, the said choice was approved.

I. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The hearing on the several exceptions filed to the report of the commissioner appointed to ascertain and liquidate the liens against the estate, continued to the 8th proximo. And the hearing on the rule on said commissioner to show cause why he should not set apart to L. M. Childs the property claimed by him as exempt, continued without a day.

District Court—Full Bench.

Mrs. Martina Kraus vs. Voelker & Bittner, undertakers. This is an action to recover damages sustained through the alleged carelessness of an employee of the defendants. On returning from a funeral, in June, 1873, in a carriage owned by the defendants, the driver, in attempting to pass another carriage, overturned the vehicle, and threw Mrs. Kraus out, causing a fracture of the wrist, and other injuries, and the ruin of a mourning suit. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Fred Kerr *et al.* vs. Evans. This was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of whisky, brandy and vinegar, levied upon by the Sheriff at the property of George Flucke, and which the plaintiff claimed as his. Verdict for plaintiff.

Lanahan vs. Hook & Wise; action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,540 55.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Cochran vs. Alexander *et al.*; Blackmore vs. Gilmore; Same vs. First National Bank of Brownsville; Moore vs. Price *et al.*; Smith, Harbison & Harvey vs. Lloyd; Strobel and wife vs. Schuck and wife; Haverman vs. P. V. & C. C. R. R. Co.; City of Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. Rosenberg; O'Neil vs, Insurance Company and Campbell, garnishee; Ebel vs. Schmidt; Schott vs. Hunt & Carr vs. McAllister; Benendye vs. Hilands & King; Reimenschneider vs. Kenierem

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Stolzenbach, Rees & Co., for use, vs. Richard S. Robertson. An action to recover for sand and gravel sold. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $231.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John Lindsay, the inquisition, finding the said John Lindsay a lunatic, was approved, and William Woods was appointed committee of the person and estate of the defendant; same day, the bond of the committee in the sum of six thousand dollars, with Samuel Young as surety, was approved and filed.

John W. Westbay vs. Peter Wolf. An action for damages for an alleged breach of contract for the rent of a stone quarry. Verdict for plaintiff for $432 62.

W. Hespenheide vs. James T. Wray. An action for bathes sold for which the defendant went security. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

National Trust Company vs. O'Neill; McClure *et al.* vs. Patterson *et al.*; Orne *et al.*, vs. Burgwin, trustee; McCrea vs. Lucas; Floyd, trustee, vs. Hill, 3 cases; McClure vs. Bennett; Sill vs. Bracken; Crawford vs. Mullholland *et al.*; McBermutt vs. Kelly *et al.*; Laughrey vs. Gardner; Logan Bros. & Co. vs. Teneham; Laughlin *et al.* vs. Blackmore; Heckman, administrator, vs. Blackmore *et al.*; Phillips vs. S. C. & C. R. R. Co.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THE HUNTER-FLOYD SHOOTING AFFAIR.

The Court yesterday took up the case of Dr. James Hunter and Agatha his wife, charged with felonious assault on oath of Dr. Samuel Floyd. On the 5th of August last, it will be recollected, considerable stir was raised in the community by the report that Dr. Hunter had shot at his brother physician, Dr. Floyd, who occupied a part of the same building, on Sixth avenue. The affair grew out of professional rivalry, and the firing of the pistol was the upshot of a war of words between the parties. The ball missed its aim, and Dr. Floyd escaped with a whole skin. Mrs. Hunter was indicted as an accessory, it being alleged that she urged her husband to shoot. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending November 21, 1874. Total number of deaths, 45. Social relations of deceased, married, 18; single, 22; widows, 2; widowers, 2; not stated, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 23, other parts of the United States, 4; England, 3; Germany 6; Ireland, 6; Scotland, 2; not stated, 1. The ages were: Under 1 year, 12; from 1 to 2 years, 1; from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 15 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 5; from 30 to 40 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 2; total, 45.

The causes of death were: Alcoholism, 1; accident, 3; asphyxia, 1; atelectasis, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; diphtherits, 1; debility, 3; erysipelas, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 6; gastritis, 2; heart disease, 2; hepatitis, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 3; paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 2; peritonitis, 2; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1. Total, 45.

A LADY of this city positively refuses to eat corn starch lest it should impart stiffness to her manners.

CORN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Shipment of Grain—Report of the Conference Committee—What President Cohen Said.

At the meeting of the Corn Exchange yesterday morning, Mr. S. L. Henry chairman of the committee to confer with the officers of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, relative to the shipment of grain by the Connellsville route, submitted the following report:

Mr. President and Members of the Exchange:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the resolution passed at a late meeeting, your Committee appointed to confer with the officers of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., respectfully report that they met Mr. Cohen, President of the road named, by appointment on Saturday and they presented the following as a brief statement of the subject upon which the Committee desired information viz:

M. Cohen, Esq., President Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad:

DEAR SIR—In view of the early completion of the connecting line of railroad between your road and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via Washington, Pa., it has been suggested by some of our grain merchants that the erection of an elevator (or what will probably suit our trade better) a delivery depot, for grain in bulk similar to the one used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, that would be accessible from the track of your road, would be of decided advantage to the trade here, by affording facilities for the receipt and delivery of grain in bulk, and thus open to us a competing line to western points from which our supplies are drawn.

With this object in view the Committee appointed by the Corn and Produce Exchange of this city have sought an interview with and have to request that you will give the subject your careful consideration.

We are satisfied that the enterprise is one of practical importance, not only to the interests of our city, but also to the interests of your road and connections, and if deemed necessary we also request that you will confer with the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and urge upon them the importance of the early completion of the connection via. Washington, and of affording the grain interests of this city all the facility possible to make your road available as a competing route.

Mr. Cohen received your committee cordially, and evinced a desire to co-operate with the grain merchants in accomplishing their object. After three-quarters of an hour spent in discussing the several points of difficulty to be overcome, he gave us assurance of his intention to confer with the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad upon the subject, and give us an answer at an early day.

Very respectfully,
S. L. MCHENRY,
JNO. ROSE,
J. W. ROBERTS.

Appended to the report is the following:

"We may add in connection with Mr. Cohen complains, (and we believe justly) of apathy or want of active interest on the part of Pittsburgh to the advantages that might accrue to her trade by encouraging the managers of competing lines of railroad in affording the facilities asked for. Let this be no longer said of this city of trade, but let us have an organization that will stand united and resolute in maintaining our interests and bringing our efforts in this direction to a successful issue."

The report was received and filed, and the Exchange adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Four Calls Yesterday, But Slight Damage.

There were four alarms of fire yesterday, and all but one after five o'clock in the evening. Two of them were unnecessary, and by prompt discovery and attendance of fire companies, but little loss was suffered. The alarm in the forenoon from the East End was for a chimney fire. Near six o'clock in the evening a fire occurred at the billiard saloon of John M. Robitzer, on Fifth avenue, near Marion street. The Relief boys put out the flames, and but little damage resulted. An hour afterward box 52 in the same locality sent in an alarm that has not been explained. It was unnecessary. It is thought that the machinery "caught" from the first alarm and then started again an hour later.

About eight o'clock an alarm was sounded from box 43, near the Rush House, and this was from the burning of soot in a chimney of John Drew's tavern, corner of Eleventh street and Penn avenue. There was no occasion to call out the department.

Shortly before eleven o'clock another alarm was sent in from box 45, corner of Logan and Franklin street, and this was for "cause." Fire had been observed in a wholesale liquor store, No. 178 Wylie avenue. A half pint bottle which had stood a Franklin stove, had taken fire, and the flames were making considerable headway when discovered. Had it occurred two hours later, when the high wind prevailing, a disastrous fire would have occurred. The name of the proprietor of the place was not upon the building and could not be ascertained. The loss was less than $100.

Equalization—Confiscation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

With your kind permission, I would like to ask the Board of Revision a few questions. You say, gentlemen, that you assess each property at what that property would sell for, cash, under the hammer. Now suppose that, when you get through with your revising, courts of appeal, &c., you find our property has been put up fifty per cent. upon its assessment; another 12½ per cent., another 20 per cent., and a fourth property gives less than nothing! That is, according to your way of assessing, the first three times the productive value of the property to pay its taxes. Is that what you call equalization of taxation?

Suppose that Mr. A. was taxed three times the amount for his house and lots that he could rent another house and lots of equal accommodation for. Now, I want to know if you think it right, gentlemen, that that property, under such a pressure, is worth thousands of dollars, or of any value at all? And again, take Mr. Kelly's eighty or more farms, with a tax levied upon it of between three and four times its productive value; or, in other words, you have assessed it at three and four times what, in Mr. Kelly's hand; which cash, in place of paying him the small pittance of $800 per annum ($400 of which it rents for, and vicinity, as it assures them there will be sufficient water to float out at least a portion of their coal towards spring. The steamboat will have now a good stage of water, and business on the wharf begins to assume a lively aspect.

JAMES GLENN, charges one certain M. Hope before Alderman Lagers with malicious mischief, having torn down a division fence between their property in Scott township. A warrant was issued. The same party also charges Hope with an assault and battery, having struck him on the head. A warrant was given to officer John Gilliland, constable of the township.

The great button-wood tree on the bank on the banks of the Youghiogheny, at Smith's Mill, Westmoreland county, measures in girth, at a distance of about seven feet from the ground, twenty-six feet and five inches, representing a diameter of about eight and a half feet. A foot or so above the point measured, this monster divides into five branches, three of which are as large as this species of tree generally grows to be.

JOHN WILLIAMS (colored) came yesterday before Alderman Louis Hager, and made oath that while passing by A. De Hahn's second hand clothing store on Wylie, he (De Hahn) requested the plaintiff to slip in and look at his "clothing," which he did. They began bargaining on a coat, when there were some words passed between them upon the price of the coat, during which De Hahn struck Williams on the head. A warrant was issued. The prosecutor afterwards withdrew the charge, and paid cost of suit.

MARY SMITH, late of Noblestown bequeaths to Margaret Smith, Maria Drake and Sarah Spence, certain household furniture, and to James Smith one thousand dollars, in case he is living at the time of decedent's death; but if he is not living at that time, and cannot be heard of from for two years thereafter, the one thousand dollars are to be paid to Margaret Smith. The executor is directed to sell the house adjoining the one decedent occupied. Residue to be equally applied to the payment of her debts, the balance to be distributed among the children of Samuel Kirk. George Robb is appointed sole executor. The will is dated July 18, 1872.

The Petition to the Mayor.

Following is the form of petition addressed to Mayor Blackmore, now being circulated for signatures:

To Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

SIR—In view of the supposed irregularity and illegality of our late municipal election, held on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, as shown by the legal opinion of the Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, a distinguished member of the bar of Pittsburgh—said opinion being now published, and to the consideration of which your attention is respectfully invited; and further, that this opinion is believed to have received the approval and endorsement of various other counsel in the city, distinguished alike for their legal knowledge and ability; the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh do most respectfully request your Honor to issue a proclamation, calling for the election for the choosing of city officers, to be held on the third Tuesday of February, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the law and Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Captured.

Martin Bolingberg, who recently "jumped" his bail by leaping from the window of the back room of the Mayor's office, was recaptured yesterday in Lawrenceville, much to the relief of his bondsmen. Martin was so injured by his leap as to need the aid of crutches. He is charged with adultery, etc.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

UMBRELLAS to mend?

THE refreshment an idle man prefers—loaf cake.

THE rain brings a rise in the rivers and much activity at the wharf.

NO MAN should try to negotiate a loan. He should have some one with him.

THERE are people who produce one joke in a year and consider their duty done.

THERE is no confirmation of the report that the Mayor has relieved Chief of Police Irwin.

MR. JOHN HARTZ, member of Select Council from the Twenty-seventh ward, has resigned.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is erecting a new station house at Millwood, Westmoreland county.

J. F. DOTY, of Greensburg, accidentally shot himself through the hand and calf of the leg, with a revolver, a few days ago.

BURNING soot in a chimney in the East End induced some nimny to call out the Fire Department yesterday morning.

CHIEF ENGINEER WHITE of the Fire Department is on duty again, he having almost entirely recovered from his late accident.

ALDERMAN BUTLER yesterday committed to jail Ada Loveridge on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Ida Clifton.

AT IRWIN, last Wednesday, a horse belonging to Rev. Little, of Long Run, was killed by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

AN exchange says that the elephant is dying out. For the safety of young gentlemen from the country we hope this will prove true.

AN OVERCOAT was stolen yesterday from the law office of John H. Kerr, Esq. Many thieves are operating just now, and people cannot be too careful.

THE United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath schools are to hold Union services in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Thanksgiving Day.

CHARLES BOULET was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Patterson to answer a charge of false pretences preferred by Ferdinand Traeger.

AUG. PETERS, of Allegheny, who knocked Mr. Meyerhoffer down because he refused to lend him a dollar, was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Fleming.

"ADVERTISING costs money." So does store-rent, so does all good and useful things. The object of advertising is not to cause a man to expend money, but to make it.

THE Coal Exchange Committee had a conference with the Point Bridge Company yesterday relative to the proposed improvements. No definite arrangement was was made.

THE rain-fall, between half-past eleven o'clock Sunday forenoon, and one o'clock Monday afternoon, was 89-100 of an inch, as measured by the Signal Service officer at this place.

THE congregation of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, will unite with the First Baptist church of Pittsburgh, on Thanksgiving Day, and hold union services.

THE break in the water main at East Liberty bridge, caused by the excavation made by the Pan Handle Railroad, was repaired by half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, and the water turned on.

PUT your house in order at once. Order a new roof, a new gutter, a new pavement, a new carpet, new blinds, new curtains—order *at once* anything that is wanted, and pay when the work is done.

THE Humane Society heretofore known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—meets at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

A LITTLE BOY named George Jones, of this city, aged about six years, wandered over to Allegheny, yesterday, and got lost. He was taken care of at the Mayor's office until called for by an anxious relative.

THE following cool joke is from the St. Louis *Journal:* "They have a musical society in Pittsburgh called the Froshin Society. The members of Rossini's Icy Mountains' should be its specialty."

DANIEL IRWIN, the young man who was arrested a few days ago for burglarizing the house of Peter Eckert, on McClure avenue, Allegheny, has been committed to jail in default of bail in $1,000 to answer at court.

"HAVE you Goldsmith's Greece?" was asked of the clerk in a store in which books are kept for sale, on various streets that are sold. "No," said the clerk, reflectively, "we haven't Goldsmith's Greece, but we have some splendid hair oil.

IN such weather as this do not wash the face immediately previous to going out of doors for fear of chapping. This caution, however, does not interest life insurance, book and other agents, as one cheek is too hard to be affected by temperature or wind.

D. H. WILLIAMS, convicted of embezzling the funds of the Cleveland Insurance Company, was in the high wind prevailing, a disastrous fire would have occurred. The name of the proprietor of the place was not upon the building and could not be ascertained. The loss was less than $100.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Powers of Directors as to Books—Duties of Pupils and Parents.

On the subject of the right of school directors to say what books shall be used in the public schools, the Pennsylvania *School Journal* says: Boards of directors "shall direct what branches of learning shall be taught in each school, and what books shall be used;" so says the school law. This duty is imperative and of course implies the possession of power to enforce it. Suppose now a board of directors agree upon the "branches of learning" that they desire to have taught in their schools, and a parent insists upon his child's taking up other branches, is the wish of the parent to overrule the action of the board? If one parent be allowed such a privilege can it be denied to all parents? And if allowed to all parents and patrons of schools, would it not prevent all effective gradation and classification of schools and introduce anarchy into the whole work of instruction? Surely our common school law does not work its own defeat in this way.

But suppose, again, that a child in one of our schools, backed by the commands of his parents, refuses to study the "branches of study" the board of directors have directed to be taught, and for understanding which he is found to be prepared, and insists on studying other branches, is not this a kind of disobedience, of "refractory conduct," that will, after all other milder measures have failed to secure compliance with the regulations, justify suspension or expulsion from the schools? There can be the slightest doubt of it, and the judges of courts have so decided. A different decision would break up every organization of graded schools in the State, and cripple the working of the whole system. So obvious has this fact become that of late years the question has seldom been raised; even by novices.

To deprive the parent of a child in one of our public schools of the right to control his studies is not at all to take away from him any privileges he ought to enjoy under a republican form of government. He has a voice in the election of those who make school laws and who control the schools; he can keep his child at home if he desires to do so; but if he sends him to a public school he must be prepared to allow him to comply with all its regulations, including that in respect to the selection of branches of learning. Any requests he has to make will doubtless be respectfully listened to, and so far as compatible with the general welfare of the school, complied with; but to submit to outside direction of parents is to subvert the authority of both teachers and directors and to destroy all legitimate school discipline.

Mrs. Bair's Dining Rooms.

The manufacturer or the merchant living in the country, and doing business in the city, and all others who find it inconvenient to dine at home, can not only get a substantial meal, but as well every luxury and delicacy of the season, prepared in the very best style, at Mrs. Bair's dining rooms, No. 57 Fourth avenue, for a reasonable compensation. These rooms are eligibly located, are kept neat and clean, and the *cuisine* is unexceptionable. In this connection, we also desire to bring to the notice of our readers the fact that Mrs. Bair makes a speciality of wedding dinners and suppers for marriages and parties. She is now prepared for giving the fullest satisfaction in this line, and her claims certainly deserve the attention of those who are making preparations for such events. Her rooms are open until half-past eleven o'clock at night, and persons attending places of amusement can obtain a first-class lunch or supper after the opera is over. Another of Mrs. Bair's specialties is oysters, cooked in any style. The shell oysters used at this establishment are the largest and finest to be had in the city. 7 TH S.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Range

is for sale by the principal tinners in the two cities and at 291 Liberty street. TTHS

Choice Confectionary

at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

An Enterprising and Successful Merchant.

Among our prosperous business men we know of no one whose enterprise, energy and attention to business have borne richer fruits than W. J. Hammond, dealer in scrap iron, metal and steel, whose office and yards are located on the corner of Ellsworth Way and Eleventh street. Mr. Hammond started in business a few years ago on a small scale, but as he grew able he extended his facilities until now they surpass those of any other dealer in the West. Among the advantages he has enabled himself doubtless the most important are those arising from the two sets of rolling mill shears which have now been prepared for some time at his yards. These shears cut immense quantities of iron for fagotting and other purposes. They prepare the iron for the heating furnace, thus dispensing with the labor formerly required. The shears which are the only ones of the kind in use west of New York, are kept constantly at work in order to meet the requirements of the proprietor. Our iron manufacturers will find Mr. Hammond prepared at all times to furnish them with iron cut to order.

Canned Goods, Sauces, Etc.,

at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Going to New York.

We are informed by our friend P. F. Randolph, dealer in fine clothing for men, youths and children, No. 77 Smithfield street, that notwithstanding the hard times and the tightness of the money market his stock has been reduced to such an extent that he is compelled to go East for the purpose of replenishing it. Mr. Randolph will leave to-day, and in a few returns, which will be in a few days, he will bring with him the finest goods and the latest styles to be obtained in the Eastern cities. Mr. R. makes a specialty of children's clothing, and although his stock is depleted some very fine specimens are still in store, and these will be sold at reduced prices.

Suppers for Banquets,

Weddings and parties, prepared by that prince of caterers, K. Blair, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Everything New and Fresh

in the confectionery line at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

The Model Cabinet Cooking Range

is as cheap as a good cook stove. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
TTHS No. 291 Liberty street.

B. Tiegel, Merchant Tailor,

No. 53 Smithfield street, is fully prepared to make to order at the shortest notice fashionable and stylish suits of clothing, from cloths made from these goods at reasonable rates. As a cutter Mr. Tiegel has no superior, and he never fails to give his customers unlimited satisfaction. Give him a trial and we have no doubt that in every case you will favor him with your exclusive patronage.

If You Dine Out

go to K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue for your dinner.

Where to Get a Fit.

Gentlemen will find at the merchant tailoring establishment of P. McArdle, corner of Smithfield and Diamond streets, one of the largest and best selected assortments of fine cloths, cassimeres and vestings ever shown in the city. The stock includes the most stylish, fashionable and beautiful fabrics in French, English and Scotch goods. Suits or single garments will be made from these goods at the most reasonable rates. Mr. McArdle is thoroughly please his patrons. As only the best material is used, when a fit is given, the artistic style, and made by the best workmen, our readers have a guarantee that all garments obtained at this establishment are first class in every respect.

By Purchasing a Model Cabinet Range

the luxury of well cooked meals is sure to follow. Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
TTHS No. 291 Liberty street.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1 00.

Cakes for Thanksgiving

day at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Personal.

Mr. Mulanbring, the well-known merchant tailor of No. 28 Fifth avenue, some time since accepted an offer to take the management of an extensive tailoring establishment in London, England, and made preparations to close out his entire stock in the shortest possible time. But instead of getting out of the business as he expected, he finds his trade constantly increasing, and owing to this fact it will be impossible for him to carry out his intention of going to London before spring. Meanwhile he will continue to offer his immense stock of foreign and domestic goods at greatly reduced prices. In these dull times the inducements offered by Mr. Mulanbring are certain to be taken advantage of by all who would obtain stylish and durable garments.

Blair's Walnut Candy

the finest in the city at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Smoke Houses for Rent.

Those two large smoke houses located on the corner of Eleventh and Etna streets, this city, are offered for rent. They are suitable either for the curing of meat or storage. Full information and terms can be obtained by calling on the premises or making application at No. 370 Penn street. TTHS

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. 4*

Fruit Cakes

for Thanksgiving at K. Blair's No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.

Sweet Cider all the Year Round.
Sulphite of Lime
Sulphite of Lime

will keep cider sweet and in excellent condition for any length of time. Persons desirous of preserving this wholesome beverage during the fall and winter can do so, at a very small cost, by using this preparation. It does not affect the taste or change the character of the cider in the least degree, and its use is accompanied by very little trouble. Sold very cheap, wholesale and retail, by

McCLAREN & McKINNAN,
Druggists, 83 Market street.

Also, 67 Fifth avenue, and at corner Smithfield and Fifth avenue, dealers in and importers of pure drugs, chemicals, trusses, braces, French and English perfumery and soaps, Saunders' face powder, Atkinson's White Rose, Lubin's extracts and soaps, best English hair and tooth brushes, Buffalo dressing combs, fine sponges, English and Scotch ales and Dublin porter, Scotch oatmeal. All genuine and at low prices.

No Inferior Goods

palmed off on customers by K. Blair, No. 39 Fifth avenue. Everything pure and fresh and of the finest descriptions.

"Omaha."

a self-feeding, smoke and gas-burning parlor stove, for bituminous coal; the king of all stoves yet invented to burn bituminous coal. Sold by Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. TuThSu

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